

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE FISH ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR VISIT  
TO THE WHITE HOUSE EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
January 13, 1936, 12.25 P.M.

(The Chairman of the Fish Advisory Committee explained to the President that the Committee had gathered from all over the United States to discuss aids to fishermen and commerce, that they were also interested in legislation which would help the fishing industry.)

I think we have to go a great deal further than we have gone in this industry. Speaking about encouraging fishermen, I suppose you know that the first bounty given by the Federal Government in 1789 was when Congress passed a bill giving fifty dollars to every fisherman who proved that he had fished fifty days during the year. That applied for a great many years.

It is all very well to educate people on the value of eating fish. But there is something more important, and that is to get the fish into communities which haven't got them. I talked to the Secretary of Commerce about that six or eight months ago. In the whole, big territory between the Alleghenies and the Rockies they haven't got any real quantity of fish to

eat. There are all kinds of mechanical difficulties in the way, it is true. Up in the mountains they have a very few trout. But we have not been able to get salt water fish into the middle part of the country. When I talked with the Secretary of Commerce several months ago he raised one point. He said that under the Supreme Court decision you cannot use refrigerator cars which originate out in the Middle West, you cannot put a return cargo of fish into them to be carried out into the Middle West. That seems to be a legislative or constitutional difficulty with which I am not familiar. It seems to me that there are great things which can be done in getting fish into that area back of the Coast where the people are not getting fish at the present time. People will buy fish if they can get it.

(The President was then told that the Committee had been studying fish from the standpoint of its food value for some time; that it was the one food which did not have its value adulterated in some way before being retailed; that it was one of the few foods which retained its essential values for giving physical and mental alertness. It was also pointed out that fish, as a food, had many medical values for the treatment of certain diseases.)

That is right. We will have to get the fish into the interior. In the old days, in upstate New York, there

was quite a lot of fish delivered, particularly in Albany, Syracuse and Rochester. They are not getting much fish in those communities now. Why that is, I do not know, but it is not there.

(The President then asked for a copy of the bill which the Committee was seeking to put through Congress.)

INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE EMERGENCY COUNCIL MEETING  
Newark, New Jersey  
January 18, 1936

(The meeting was presided over by Charles Edison,  
State Director.

The President's speech was stenographically re-  
ported, edited by Mr. E. S. Leggett, of the Na-  
tional Emergency Council, and copies given to  
the Press.

Underscoring in the following indicates that  
which was omitted in the printed version.)

Governor Hoffman, Mr. Mayor:

I suppose the most correct term for all of you  
people is to say, "My fellow-workers." (Laughter and ap-  
plause)

I have been wanting to come to one of these  
meetings for a long time to see how they were conducted,  
and when I heard of the first meeting you attended under  
the chairmanship of Charley Edison I wanted to see how  
New Jersey works. And I am very proud of New Jersey.  
You have been one of the first states in the Union to  
carry through the coordination, the tying together of  
all of our Government activities. You pointed a lesson  
that is being followed out in every other state in the  
Union, with the objective within a very short time of



having an excellent organization similar to this one operating in all of the other states.

It is tremendously important, of course, especially in view of the fact that a lot of this work is comparatively new -- it has been started within the past two or three years -- that as little as possible should we step on each other's toes. That can be avoided principally through information, through knowledge of what people are doing in other branches of this big, broad program.

That is why I think that all of you, in addition to your own individual work within your own offices and agencies, have still another duty, and that is to become walking encyclopedias. (Applause)

Somebody in the Housing Administration is going to be asked about the operation of the CCC Camps. Of course, he cannot become letter perfect on it, but it is very distinctly up to him to know something about the general purpose and the general operation, not only of CCC Camps, but of all other Governmental agencies.

In that connection we have two duties or obligations. The first is through this information about what everybody else is doing to seek every reasonable means for

a greater efficiency of the whole. That was the primary objective of the National Emergency Council, to see that we were not duplicating work, to see how in an administrative way we could improve the administrative machinery. The National Emergency Council, through its directors in all the States of the Union, is working with extraordinary efficiency toward this end.

Your other duty, along the same line, is your relationship with the public. I don't suppose that I am any exception to the rule. The number of fool questions and the number of fool stories that come to me in Washington are duplicated in the experience of every one of you here today.

(Laughter)

Of course, let us be charitable, those statements and those questions result from a lack of information. It is our duty to correct that lack of information on the part of the public.

People who come around saying all sorts of things that you and I know are not true indicate in most cases just plain lack of information. And so each and every one of you has that further duty to explain what it is all about to the public as a whole. I have been interested in several of the questions asked today. One of them, for example, was

as to how the employment service was working out, whether the employers knew of the operations of the employment service, not only the Federal employment service but its sister that works hand and hand with it, the State Employment Service. There are a great many cases in almost every branch of your work and mine where we have an opportunity to make our work more useful by giving greater information about it. That is true of housing; it is true of Home Owners' Loan; it is true of WPA; it is true of Public Works; it is true of all the relationships in which you stand to the public as a whole.

I want to say just one word about the usefulness of what we are doing. There is a grand word that is going around, "boondoggle". (Laughter) It is a pretty good word. If we can "boondoggle" ourselves out of this depression that word is going to be enshrined in the hearts of the American people for many years to come. (Laughter and applause)

The point, of course, is that all of these projects, all of this work that we are doing, springs from a necessity, a definite human need, a need of this generation, a need of the year in which we live and of last year, and the year before. In carrying out this work, we are

filling a current need, but in addition to that, we are trying to do it in such a way that it is going to be useful in some way to the community next year and the year after and for generations to come.

Speaking of projects, where do they originate? Does anybody have an idea that there is sitting in Washington some individual locked in a room, tapping his forehead and saying, "Let me think up something new for Newark, New Jersey"? Or Hackettstown or any other place? Why, of course not.

The projects arise in the first instance, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, either from the local authorities, the people who have been duly chosen, the Governors of States, the departments of state governments, the mayors of cities, the supervisors of counties. We have gone to them and said, "What is the most useful thing that the Federal government can help out on in this locality?" And in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the origin is in the local governing authorities of every state and every community throughout the land. (Applause)

And I believe that people appreciate the fact that not just the majority but that the overwhelming



majority of the things that we are doing not only are useful but that, strangely enough, the liberties of self-government still exist. I haven't heard Mayor Ellenstein or any other mayor in this great country of ours say, "Don't do that; we don't want to do that; your projects are bad; your projects are useless."

Now they are cooperating with the Federal Government and no mayor in this country has been shorn of any of the responsibilities of his office. (Applause)

In other words, as we all know, we are still carrying out the principles of home rule. (Laughter and applause)

I am particularly happy to see the exhibits around these walls. A great many citizens do not know of the many ramifications of this work. A tying-in of new agencies with many of the old agencies that are almost as old as the Government of the United States, they are working in a harmonious whole, and it is a very heartening thing to realize that the older departments of the Government, the ones that go back fifty, one hundred, and one hundred fifty years, have taken in the younger brethren and sisters in the Federal work.

To you, I want to say just one personal word.

I have always had faith that when a job had to be done there would be a great many public-spirited men and women who would come forward and offer their services.

That has been true not only among the experts, not only in the professions -- and they have been magnificent -- but also among the men and women who perhaps didn't have to do it, but who stepped forward and at great personal sacrifice in many, many cases have helped their Government to carry on this work in an efficient and very admirable way.

To you who are representing in the State of New Jersey, all of these great agencies, working cooperatively with the State of New Jersey, with the counties, and with the cities, I want to extend to you my thanks for what you are doing. I am very, very proud of you.

And so, my friends, I am glad to have had this opportunity. I wish I could have been with you through all the meetings, this morning's session and the whole of this afternoon's session. I have learned a good deal by just looking at the program, and I wish that everybody who is a visitor here today would read that program. It might give them a broader and a more American point of view.

I have something like this meeting every day, not everybody together, but in the course of the average day in Washington I suppose I come in contact with the representatives of about half of all the Federal agencies that there are, personally, or by telephone, or by correspondence. I try to keep myself in touch with the coordinating of all of our work as much as is humanly possible. So, though I may seem to be a long way off down there in Washington, you have no idea, I think, of the many details of all your work that actually come across my own personal desk. I have a fellow-feeling for your work. I not only want you to work with me, but I am going to do the best I can to work with you. (Applause)

... The orchestra played a selection as The President left the rostrum ...

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES, THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL  
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
Sunday, January 19, 1936, 2 P.M.

Mr. Chairman, Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia,  
Trustees of the New York State Roosevelt Memorial, Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This memorial, the corner stone of which I laid some years ago, and in the dedication of which I am privileged to participate this afternoon, is typical of Theodore Roosevelt. It reflects the universality of his mind and of his interests. Its decorations -- in place or in planning -- tell part of the story of his life, the story of his work, and the story of his play; they depict the construction of the Panama Canal in which he was the dominating spirit; the Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the Russo-Japanese War; the quest for scientific knowledge which carried him into the African jungle; symbolic figures of Fauna and Flora to tell generations to come of his interest in nature and in conservation -- all these bear witness to his intense vitality and to his varied contributions to our national culture. The Roosevelt



Memorial Commission has been faithful in executing its high trust.

The quotations on these walls, they too, bring us their message out of the rich storehouse of his written words.

"Conservation means development as much as it does protection" -- a text which ought to be emblazoned in every treatise on the care and perpetuation of (our) America's national resources.

Or this: "The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased, and not impaired, in value."

From his writings in the realm of statecraft we find this: "A great democracy must be progressive or it will soon cease to be great or a democracy." It is his warning to us of this day, (and) to us of this generation that eternal progress is still the price of liberty.

It is, I think, fitting that this memorial perpetuating the life and work of one who stirred such great interest in the field of natural history should itself be an adjunct of the American Museum of Natural History. And

may I say that I am very proud of the fact that for forty years I have been a member of this Museum. (Applause)  
My friend, and your friend, the late Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, so long the head of this noble institution for the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge, and for many years a devoted colleague of him in whose honor we are gathered today, advocated this memorial soon after Theodore Roosevelt's death.

Each and every one of us feels (sorry) a sadness today that Professor Osborn could not have lived to take part in this, the culmination of his great desire; we know that his spirit is with us.

This memorial of such noble architectural proportions is withal intimate and vital. Above all things it is useful. There was an intimate quality about Theodore Roosevelt which all of us who knew him recall at this hour. We think of him not as an abstract being dwelling apart on the heights, but rather as a friendly (soul) and pervading soul, pervading this very hall which we are dedicating (in) to his memory.

Theodore Roosevelt possessed talents and abilities which we know today were unusual even among leaders

of men. Whatever he did, he did with all of his might.

With (this) that spirit of vital activity, be it also remembered that he also received the Nobel Peace (Prize) Award. In him was combined a passion for righteousness and for that strong sense of justice which found expression in the "Square Deal". Race, creed, color were not determining factors with him. He took a man for what he was.

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country", said he at Springfield, Illinois on a fourth of July, "is good enough to be given a square deal afterwards. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man shall have."

In his first Message to Congress he had written: "The most vital problem with which this country, and, for that matter, the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of 'labor'."

Yes, this creed for social justice may be found in (these) many quotations from later messages. He said:

"In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life, the dominant note is the note of industrialism, and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other, and to the public at large, come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life."

"The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored as long as it does good, but each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice."

(We) You and I still remember how those whom he denounced with righteous wrath winced under the stigma of such (flashing) fighting epithets as "malefactors of great wealth", "the wealthy criminal class" and the "lunatic fringe". He had a gift for pungent phrase(s), (and boiled) boiling down his whole political philosophy into (such a) homely and popular maxing as "speak softly but carry a big stick". And it is no wonder that John Morley said in 1904: "The two things in America which seem to me most extraordinary are Niagara Falls and President Roosevelt." (Applause)



With clearness of vision, of energy, of unfaltering faith, he labored through his entire (strenuous) career to transform politics from a corrupt traffic to a public service. With a very passion for justice and equality before the law he sought with voice, (and) with pen, with every resource at his command, to obtain for men everywhere their constitutional guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I have purposely emphasized the many-sidedness of his character. That extraordinary range of interest(s) makes difficult the task of any (one) man who would adequately summarize his career, (and) his achievements. Varied as were his political activities, the scope of his literary interests was no less extended. His volumes on American history, on current problems, and on his own experiences as hunter and explorer, captured, as we know, and retained the interest of the American people.

We know how he loved the great outdoors. He loved the life of the (boundless) plains which he had known as a rancher in the West. He found strength in the wilderness. He knew the birds and animals and trees and plants and flowers.

And so he worked, (and) so he wrought and so he wrote. His familiarity with all literature, with history, (and) with biography, was reflected alike in his private writings and in his public utterances. Who but he could have given Bunyan's "Man-with-the-Muckrake" an emphasis which he gave it thirty years ago so that the term "muck-raker" passed into the language and is current with us even to this day?

He enriched, (and) he enlarged and extended our American cultural horizon. Out of (the) his rich experience(s) he had known, his mind received a cast which later was reflected when he infused action and life and color into what before his time had been a somewhat dull and drab statecraft.

Everything about him was big and vital and, above that, national. He was able to see great problems in their true perspective because he looked at the Nation as a whole. There was nothing narrow or local or sectional about him. It is not for me here today to speak of the final place which history will accord to Theodore Roosevelt; but we know and the Nation knows, (and) yes, the world knows, that Theodore Roosevelt was a great patriot and a great soul.  
(Applause)

When he died, the Secretary of his Class at Harvard in sending to his classmates a notice of his passing, added at the end this quotation from "Pilgrim's Progress":

"After this it was noised abroad that Mr. Valiant-for-truth was taken with a summons by the same post as the other, and had this for a token that the summons was true, 'That his pitcher was broken at the fountain.' When he understood it, he called for his friends and told them of it. Then he said, 'I am going to my Father's, and though with great difficulty I have got hither, yet now I do not repent me of all the trouble I have been at to arrive where I am. My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it. My marks and scars I carry with me, to be a witness for me that I have fought His battles who now will be my rewarder.'"

(Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO A GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM COLGATE COLLEGE

WHITE HOUSE EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
January 21, 1936, 5.00 P.M.

It may be interesting to you to know that when I came here in the Spring of 1933, the White House Offices were about the way they had been since T. R.'s day, when he took them out of the White House.

When I came in here, my predecessor had been getting about 400 letters a day. But I found to my horror that I was getting about 4,000 letters a day which meant that the staff had to be jumped from 35 people to about 150. We were out of luck and did not have any place to put them. So, this past year, 1935, we tore down the old offices and put in new ones. Down below it extends out under the grass plot which you see behind this office and upstairs there is an additional floor. So that now we are equipped to carry out the work we must do.

But the whole building carries out the old idea and so does this room. Yet it is very convenient and there is plenty of room for everyone.

Somebody called attention to that big table out in the lobby. It was given to us by General Aguinaldo. I have been told that it was cut from one big tree.

Have you seen everything up on the Hill?



(Mr. McIntyre told the President that the students were taking their course in Government in Washington and that they had been up to the Hill.)

That is fine. There isn't a more practical thing you could possibly do.

I have been working on some plan for the future, trying to improve the Civil Service as a whole. We have never had a Civil Service to compare with the British Civil Service because over there it is a career in which there is great competition. In the British Civil Service there is pretty keen competition, especially in the first fifteen or twenty years. If you survive you can really get to a place as, for instance, permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, where the reward is worthwhile.

When I came down here in 1913, in the Navy Department, I was perfectly horrified because the top Civil Service man in the Navy Department who had been there for forty years and had actually gotten to the top was getting \$4,000 a year and there was only one other man getting \$3,400 a year and the Chief Clerks of the Bureaus next to mine were getting only \$3,400 a year. There was no incentive. In those days, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I made out a report to Congress and pointed out that there was not very much incentive for anybody with ambition to stay in Civil Service,

that the best people after two years got out and went into private employ.

What we are working on now is some kind of a plan, even though it may be hard to get it through Congress, which will take men and women upon their graduation from college, put them through a drastic system of elimination and pay them pretty low wages the first year. That first year you might say they would be on probation and then, after that, we would eliminate fifty per cent of them. That would be pretty drastic but you would get personal contact with the individual. The trouble with Civil Service is that it is just a written examination together with some letters of recommendation. You cannot prove everything by an examination because personality does not enter into it and anybody can get a letter of recommendation.

So this method I am explaining to you will give us an opportunity to go into the personality of the individual and eliminate perhaps half of them in the first year and then, in the second year, we could eliminate half of the remaining members and then let those twenty-five per cent take an examination and then they will go into the first grade of Civil Service.

That will make for the improvement of Civil Service and then, in addition, there should be ample reward for

the people who go to the top. Of course we are not ready to shoot but I wanted to tell you about it.

It is good to see you all.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA  
Saturday, February 22, 1936

Governor Earle, President Beury, (and) friends of Temple University, and, I am glad to be able to say now, my fellow alumni. (Applause)

I have just had bestowed upon me a twofold honor. I am honored in having been made an Alumnus of Temple University; and I am honored in having had conferred upon me for the first time the Degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. (Applause)

It is a happy coincidence that we should meet together to pay our respects to the cause of education not only on the birthday of the Father of this Nation but also in the halls of a very great institution that is bringing true education into thousands of homes throughout the country. In (his) Washington's wise and kindly way (George Washington) I have always felt certain that he deeply appreciated the importance of education in a Republic - I might say throughout a Republic, and also the responsibility of that thing known as (the) Government to promote (it) education. Let this simple statement stand by itself without the proof of quotation. I say this lest, in this year of 1936, if I



quoted excerpts from the somewhat voluminous writings and messages of the first President of the United States, some captious critic might search the Library of Congress to prove by other quotations that George Washington was in favor of just the opposite! Therefore, on this anniversary of his birth I propose to break a century-old precedent. I shall not quote from George Washington on his birthday. (Laughter, applause)

More than (this) that, and breaking precedent once more, I do not intend to commence any sentence with these words - "If George Washington had been alive today" or "If Thomas Jefferson" (had been alive today) or "If Alexander Hamilton" (had been alive today) or "If Abraham Lincoln had been alive today -- beyond peradventure, (of a doubt he would have opposed -- or, perhaps, favored) beyond a doubt or perhaps the other way around, etc. etc. etc."

Suffice it, (therefore), to say this that what President Washington pointed out on many occasions and in many practical ways was that a broad and cosmopolitan education in every stratum of society is a necessary factor in any free nation governed through a democratic system. Strides toward (this) that fundamental objective were great, as we know, in the first two or three (earlier) generations of the Republic (but) and yet you and I (well realize) can assert that the greatest development of general education has occurred in

the past half century, indeed, within the lives of a great many of those of us who are here today.

As literacy increases people become aware of the fact that government and society form essentially a cooperative relationship among citizens and the selected representatives of those citizens.

When we speak of modern progress it seems to me that we place altogether too much emphasis upon progress in material things -- in invention, in industrial development, in growth of national wealth.

But progress in the things of the mind has been even more striking in these past fifty years. In my childhood a high school education was an exceptional opportunity for an American boy or girl; a college education was possible only to an exceedingly small minority. Professional schools had hardly come into existence. And yet since 1900, 36 years ago, while the nation's population has increased by about 70%, the enrollment in all branches of institutions of higher learning has increased (about) well over 400%, and that tells the story.

At the beginning of this century the total enrollment in our colleges and universities was just one student short of 163,000.

I think it is too bad (they) that the enumerators and college presidents did not get that other one student --

(if only to round out the number and ease the way for future statisticians) it would have been so much easier for the statisticians and enumerators in this year.

Today, instead of 163,000 less one, (well) over a million students are seeking Degrees in our colleges and universities and more than 700,000 are enrolled in extension courses and summer schools. I think that we of Temple University -- and you see I am exercising my right now to speak as an Alumnus (applause) -- we can take special pride in the part that our institution here has taken in this growth. (This institution) for Temple has carried in practice the basic ideal of its great founder, (the late) Doctor Russell (H.) Conwell. I am very happy to think back of the days when I was in college and heard him deliver that famous lecture of his which almost every man, woman and child knew. (He) Doctor Conwell believed that every young person should be given a chance to obtain a good education and he founded Temple University to meet the needs of those who might not be able to afford a college education (elsewhere) in other halls. He believed that education should respond to community needs and fit itself into the many-sided and complex life that modern conditions have imposed upon us.

And so I shall watch with the keenest interest the working out of the plan recently adopted by Temple for carrying even further (into) the practical application of this



practical guiding ideal. I refer to the plan for forming an organization to be known as the "Associates of Temple University", and to be composed of representatives of the various commercial, industrial, financial and professional interests of the community outside the University's walls. As I understand it, -- and this is something that every other university can well afford to emulate -- as I understand it, this organization will be far more than a mere advisory body, set up to meet on special and infrequent occasions and to draft recommendations of a general character. The "Associates of Temple University" will be an integral and organic part of the University's structure; the individual Associates will have clearly defined duties and responsibilities, which they will carry out according to a definite (routine) plan and their purpose will be to serve as the "eyes and ears" of the University throughout the community, constantly alert to the changing social and economic needs, and continuously interpreting these needs to the University itself.

I am proud to be the head of a government (that) which tries to think along similar lines, a government that has sought and is seeking to make a substantial contribution to the cause of education, even in a period of economic distress. Through the various agencies (the Government is) of the National Government, we have been helping educational institutions (to add to their present equipment) not only to



maintain their existence but helping them to add to their equipment and to their offerings to the youth of the country. Since 1933 the Government has made, through the various Governmental agencies of the Administration, allotments of various kinds to (local) communities for schools, colleges and library buildings amounting to more than \$400,000,000. (Applause) I won't go into higher mathematics and tell you the man-hours of work that that has created, but you can work it out for yourself and you will agree with me that that expenditure of money has served at least two purposes. Yes, and we are also providing, in addition to bricks and mortar and labor and loans, we are also providing through the Works Progress Administration educational courses for thousands of groups of adults wherever there are competent unemployed teachers; and, through the National Youth Administration, funds for part-time employment to help deserving young people to earn their way through accredited colleges and universities in (all) every part(s) of the United States. I think we have rightly taken the position that in spite of the fact that economic adversity through these years might impose upon the youth of the country distressing and unavoidable burdens, the Government owed it to the future of the nation to see that these burdens should not include the denial of educational opportunities for those who were willing and ready to use them to advantage. (Applause)

Educational progress in the past generation has given to this country a population more literate, more cultured, in the best sense of the word, (and) more aware of the complexities of modern civilized life than ever before in our history. And while the methods of spreading education are new, the lessons of education are eternally old. The books may be new but the truth is old.

The qualities of a true education, I take it, remain what they were when Washington insisted upon its importance.

First among the(se) qualities is a sense of fair play among men.

As education grows men come to recognize their essential dependence one upon the other. There is revealed to them the true nature of society and of government which, in a large measure, culminates in the art of human cooperation.

The second great attribute of education is peculiarly appropriate to a great democracy. It is a sense of equality among men when they are dealing with the things of the mind. Inequality may linger in the world of material things but great music, great literature, great art and the wonders of science are and should be open to all.

Finally, a true education depends upon freedom in the pursuit of truth. No group, (and) no government can properly prescribe precisely what should constitute the body of knowledge with which true education is concerned. The truth

is found when men are free to pursue it. Genuine education is present only when the springs from which knowledge comes are pure. It is this belief in the freedom of the mind, written into our fundamental law, (and) observed in our everyday dealings with the problems of life, that distinguishes (us as a Nation) the United States of America, I think, above every Nation in the world.

In our ability to keep pure the sources of knowledge -- in our mind's freedom to winnow the chaff from the good grain -- in the even temper, (and) in the calmness of our everyday relationships -- in our willingness to face the details of fact and the needs of temporary emergencies -- in all of these lie our future and our children's future.

"On your own heads, in your own hands, the sin and the saving lies!" (Prolonged applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ROLLINS COLLEGE, WINTER PARK, FLORIDA  
March 23, 1936

President Holt, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I do not need to tell you that I am personally  
deeply honored (I am honored) in becoming an alumnus of  
Rollins College, (applause) not alone because of my deep  
interest in the work that is being so splendidly carried  
on here, but also because of the long time personal friend-  
ship between your President and myself.

And there are two other reasons why I shall never  
forget the distinction that has been conferred on me by the  
President of the greatest institution of learning in the  
State of Florida. They are two reasons that have a lighter  
touch. It is the first time that I have had the privilege  
of seeing my better half in cap and gown. And, finally, I  
have attained a life-long ambition: At last my literary  
qualities have been recognized. (Applause) They have been  
recognized not because I have published books -- and here,  
my friends of the press are going to wiggle and squirm --  
I am sure it was because in the older days I used to be  
editor-in-chief of my College paper.



But to come back to Rollins, it is because of the varied culture, the tireless industry and the independent thinking of Doctor Holt that his old friends everywhere in this country were not at all surprised when he substituted new ideas in education for old (practices) ideas. (Applause)

These changes fearlessly inaugurated at Rollins are bearing fruit. They are being watched by educators and (laymen) literary people all over. The very fact that in some respects they break away from some of the old academic moorings (should) ought not to startle us. In education, as in politics, and in economics and social relationships, we hold fast to the old ideals and all we change is our method of approach to the attainment of (the) those ideals. I have often thought that stagnation always follows standing still. Continued growth is the only evidence (of) that we have of life.

And yet growth and progress invariably and inevitably are opposed -- opposed at every step, opposed bitterly and falsely and blindly. (opposed) About a week ago I saw a very (in a) remarkable film, a picture of (on) the life of Louis Pasteur (which I saw the other night) and in that film the great English chemist, Lister, is supposed to have

said to Pasteur when (the latter) Pasteur was being denounced as a charlatan and an imposter (by leading doctors of the French Academy of Medicine), "My dear Pasteur, every great benefit to the human race in every field of its activity has been bitterly fought in every stage leading up to its final acceptance."

And if that is true of the sciences, it is true of everything else that enters into our lives, true of agriculture, true of living conditions, true of labor, true of business and industry, and true of politics.

What has taken place at Rollins illustrates what I speak of as new approaches to old problems. If you abolish lectures and recitations and substitute the conference plan of study, you do not abandon the old ideals of culture. An amazing increase in the very number of things which an educated man must know today calls not only for more facts but calls also for what might be called (a) the third dimension in education -- the tying together of all of the subjects and all of the facts into the relationship of their whole with modern life.

Just as you and I and, indeed, the Faculty and the students (in any college) throughout the land reach conclusions

individually and collectively, so do the masses of our people individually and collectively approach governmental problems. Yes, all of us are greatly influenced by environment, by the people we see every day, what we might call group association. If we analyze what a group is, we find that the family group is the oldest, the smallest, and yet through all the years of change (and all time) the most important. (Yet) And there are other groups to which almost every man and woman is tied, connected in some way. They are connected with (whom almost every adult has) some form of association -- the church, the social circle, the club, the lodge, the labor organization, the neighboring farmers, the political party and even business and commerce are almost wholly made up of groups.

The fact of this group existence and resulting group thinking brings forward one of the great problems of orderly government functioning.

It is the problem of government to harmonize the interests of these groups which are often divergent and opposing, to harmonize them in order to guarantee security and good for as many of their individual members as may be

possible. The science of politics, indeed, may properly be said to be in large part the science of the adjustment of conflicting group interests.

In the community local government must adjust small groups for community good. In states larger groups must be coordinated for the greater good of all the people within the state. In the Federal government the problem is to adjust still greater groups in the interests of the largest group of all -- (one) g hundred and twenty-five million people in whom reposes the sovereignty of the United States of America. But it is well to remember that the individual citizen contributes mostly (greatly) to the good of this largest group only when he or she thinks in terms of the largest group. (Applause) Only (in this way) if the spirit of that is carried out can democracy and the republican form of government permanently succeed.

Not long ago two nationally known gentlemen visited me, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. I asked the opinion of each of them in regard to a suggested new tax to replace a former tax which had been declared unconstitutional. My friend of the morning replied, "I could not approve of that kind of a tax -- why, it would cost me



many thousands of dollars." My friend of the afternoon said, "(Such) Why, a tax like that would, it is true, cost me many thousands of dollars, but I am inclined to think, Mr. President, that it is a fair tax, a tax equitable for the people of (this country) the Nation, the people as a whole and, therefore, I would favor it." (Applause)

There is the illustration! (Applause) There is the illustration and you can multiply it a thousandfold. If I was to write down the opinions of all who come to see me in every walk of life and from every part of the country, I could give you example after example teaching the same lesson -- the individual who thinks of himself and the individual who thinks of the Nation.

The development of national understanding as opposed to purely individual or local group domination is growing by leaps and bounds throughout (our Nation) the country. It is the logical development of broader and better education. There is no question but that in every State of the Union, education has made greater strides in this generation than ever before in our history. It still has far to go. You and I are doing all we can to further this progress. And the other objective, the other reason perhaps

for a better understanding along national lines (and it) is the logical development of the extension, the moving forward of what I have sometimes called the policy of the Good Neighbor. The good neighbor is not just the man who lives next door to you. (It) The objective includes the relationship not between you and him alone, but it includes the relationship between (of) your family (to) and him; it extends to all the people who live in the same block; it spreads to all the people who live in the same city and the same county and the same state; and most important of all for the future of our Nation, it must and shall extend to all your neighbors, to your fellow citizens in all the states and in all the regions (which) that make up the Nation.

First of all your duty and mine is to the Nation. If we perform that duty well -- you and I -- the policy of the Good Neighbor will in the long run assert itself so strongly, so victoriously, that it will spread to other peoples and (nations) other lands throughout the world. The ideal is there -- developed to a greater or less extent among the masses of the people in every nation. We cannot see it in some places but, under the surface, the ideal is there. We of the Western Hemisphere are working

together to prove the practical value of this great ideal  
of peace and justice among men and among nations.

May the good work go on. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA  
April 9, 1936, 11 P.M.

My friends: It is a sad occasion that brings this stop of mine in Gainesville. I have been in touch very closely with this great disaster that has come to your city, ever since the tornado.

We in the Federal Government have done everything that is in our power to make things more easy for you.

I want to express to you, all of you, my very deep sympathy in the great loss of life that has occurred here. And I particularly want to extend my sympathy to the families who have lost their loved ones.

This particular storm, as you know, has affected a number of states and many communities. I have just had a conference in the car with the leaders -- the heads of the various agencies who have been trying to be of assistance, and there are two things, I think, that stand out for which we can be very proud as Americans. The first is that all of the agencies of all kinds have cooperated, not only sincerely but with very practical results. The other thing I want to refer to is the fine spirit that all



of you people in Gainesville have shown -- the way you have cooperated to bring order out of great chaos and the way you have determined to rebuild along better and finer lines than ever before. It makes me very proud of you as Americans.

And so, my friends, I hope to come back some day, at a less tragic time, and when I come back to be able to see a greater and better Gainesville. I shall always be very proud of the spirit you have shown.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF MARYLAND  
FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
Monday, April 13, 1936

President Fenneman, President Wickham, and you, my friends,  
young and old of Baltimore and Maryland and lots of other  
places:

You (in) who fill this great Armory tonight, you represent a cross section of millions of young people who have come to maturity since the year of grace 1929. (Applause)  
You are the symbol of young men and women living in every State of the Union, affiliated with every political party and belonging to every so-called stratum of society.

The world in which the millions of you have come of age is not the set old world of your fathers. Some of yesterday's certainties have vanished and many of yesterday's certainties are questioned. Why have some vanished, (and) why have many been questioned? Because the facts and because the needs of civilization have changed more greatly in this generation than in the century that preceded us. (Applause)

I need not press that point with you. You are measuring the present state of the world out of your own experiences. You have felt the rough hand of the depression. You have walked the streets looking for jobs that never turned up and

out of that (this) has come physical hardship; (and) more serious, out of that have come the scars of disillusionment.

The temper of our youth has become more restless, more critical, more challenging. Flaming youth has become a flaming question. And youth comes to us wanting to know what we propose to do about a society that hurts so many of them.

There is much to justify the inquiring attitude of youth. You have a right to ask these questions -- practical questions. No man who seeks to evade or (to) avoid deserves your confidence. (Applause)

Now, I take it that many older people seem to take unmerited pride in the mere fact that they are adults. When youth comes crashing in on them with enthusiasms and ideals, they put on their most patronizing smiles and pat the young man or the young woman on the shoulder and in a worldly-wise sort of way send them out with what they call their blessing. But -- as every young person knows -- that is not a blessing; it is a cold shower. (Applause) What they have really said to you is this: "You're young. Enjoy your enthusiasms and your ideals while you can. For when you grow up and get out in the world you will know better." And the tragedy is that so many young people do just that: they do grow up and, growing up, they grow away from their enthusiasms and from their ideals. That is one reason why

the world into which they go gets better so slowly.

Your objective, I take it, in the widest sense is this: (I take it, this:) an opportunity to make an honest living; a reasonable chance to improve your condition in life as you grow older; a practical assurance against want and suffering in your old age; and with it all the right to participate in the finer things of life -- good health, clean amusement, and (a part) your share in the satisfactions of the arts, the sciences and religion.

Faced with that objective, it is clear that many of the old answers are not the right answers. No answer, new or old, is fit for your thought unless it is framed in terms of what you face and what you desire -- unless it carries some definite prospect of a practical down-to-earth solution of your problems. (Applause)

(For) during the next few months you are going to read and hear and I think you are going to be thoroughly bored by many so-called answers. Why, there are two or three or four new panaceas in every day's papers. (Applause) Here is one that I picked out at random from three on the same page of one newspaper. The eminent author suggests a four-point cure for all our ills. I hope you will be as thrilled and excited by them as I was. Here they are:

1. Establish a monetary unit with a definite gold content, subject to change only by the Congress of the United States. (Laughter)



2. Restore convertibility of money into gold coin and restore private ownership of gold. (Laughter)
3. I hope you understand what this means, I don't:  
Accept responsibility as the world's greatest creditor nation. Isn't that pretty? (Laughter)
- (4.) And finally put Federal finances in order.

Now, I ask you what do panacea planks like these offer to you as a way out of the problems that you (had) have been facing today and will get up to face tomorrow morning? Is there opportunity, is there work today, is there assurance for tomorrow, is this the practical, definite answer for which you are looking (for)? Most important of all, in these panaceas, is there (even) a recognition in that type of panacea of the fact that the youth of America has any problems at all?

No, my friends, you have a right to expect something better than that. You have a right to expect that those in authority will do everything within their power to help restore conditions that make employment and opportunity possible; more than that, you have the right that you will be protected, insofar as (is) humanly possible, from the physical and mental and spiritual ravages of economic and social maladjustment. (Applause)

Some counsellors say "confidence and normal prosperity will (cure) restore everything -- (give everybody jobs) will

give us all jobs." They generally mean by that the confidence and prosperity of (1928) seven and eight years ago. But, my friends, 1928 and the first seven or eight months of 1929 was no millenium. You and I know the simple fact that while production in our nation was increasing and profits were increasing in 1928 and 1929, unemployment simultaneously was growing at an astounding rate. Return to the 1928 and 1929 kind of prosperity is no sufficient answer for us. The best that the captains of industry and the captains of the country could do for you before the depression was not good enough then and it is not good enough today. (Applause)

And you and I know now, that while the total production of America is about back to the high point before the depression, only a little over 30% as many human beings are engaged in turning out that production. It does not matter very greatly what the cause of this is. It may be a greater efficiency; it may be the development of new machinery; it may be a variety of other causes as well. We cannot legislate against a greater efficiency nor can we legislate against the use of new tools -- nor would we if we could. But the fact remains. And that fact requires an answer.

Some people tell you that even with a completely restored prosperity there will be a vast permanent army of the unemployed. I do not accept that. No man who is sensitive to human values dares to accept (it) that (applause)

and that is why we are not content, merely, to restore what is sometimes called prosperity. We propose to attack the problem from every conceivable angle.

We readily admit that a greater purchasing power, far more widely distributed, will mean the consumption of more goods -- industrial products and farm products, and we know that the production of (these) more goods will mean more employment. Most business men, the great majority of them, believe with us (in) that a greater purchasing power on the part of more people will help; they know that their own businesses will be helped thereby.

To work in unity toward that -- towards that (this) and constitutes one form of attack, an important one, but (and) there are others which we must not overlook.

Our working population in almost every part of the country increases every year. They increase both because of population increase and because more and more women are working for wages. And that is as it should be. (Applause) But when we face your problems these increases raise the question as to whether it is not possible and right to limit the active working ages at both ends. (Applause)

We in your Government are seeking to extend the school age of America, to extend it in every state in the Union and to make it easier for boys and girls to stay in school. Work out for yourselves what would happen if all the boys

and all the girls of fourteen and fifteen and sixteen and seventeen who are now working in industry, if all of them found it possible to stay in school until they were at least eighteen years old. (Applause) How many jobs would that give to the young people of the nation who have graduated from high school and graduated from college? And, by no means the less important, how much better equipped (would be) will these youngsters be, these youngsters who are now at work if they could stay in school to the completion of their education?

And, at the other end of life, in the same way, ask yourselves how many jobs would be created if the great majority of people who are now over some age -- 65 -- to take a figure at random -- if all of them were in a position to retire in security for the balance of their days on earth. (Applause) And how much greater happiness would such security give to their old age?

And there is another angle of re-employment which from the point of view of youth, is worth pursuing. I will point it by an illustration. In a certain manufacturing industry, comparatively a small industry, the average hours of weekly work were greatly curtailed under the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and curtailed, incidentally, with the complete support of the great majority of employers within the industry. When this Act came to an end -- I will not describe its decease -- when it came to an end, the



average hours of work in that industry were a little over 36.4 per week. But, since that time the great majority of employers in this particular industry continued the old NRA scale of hours. But, gradually, first a few and then a larger number of employers began lengthening the work week. And the result today is that the average of employment in this industry is (39.9) nearly 40 hours per week. Not a serious difference you say. And yet if you figure it out on the assumption that there were 166,000 men and women in this industry, 10% or 16,000 people have either lost their jobs or, by working longer hours, are actually preventing 16,000 other people from getting employment. (Applause) (Actually the records show that 1,400 people lost their jobs and 15,250 other people were kept from getting work.)

It seems reasonable, therefore, that industry can contribute in great measure to the increase of employment if industry as a whole will undertake reasonable reductions of hours of work per week, while, at the same time, they keep the average individual's pay envelope at least as large as it is today. (Applause)

It has always seemed to me that because the practices of employment definitely affect the problems of unemployment, the government must (give) and the government will give consideration to such subjects as the length of the working

week, the stability of employment on an annual basis, and the payment of at least adequate minimum wages. A government doing that is a government that is working actively at the answers to your problem.

We do not yet know enough in a changing economic order to guarantee any nation permanently or completely against times of depression. We believe, however, that steps, like these, which we have taken and are taking will at least greatly cushion depressions -- will prevent the up-curve from rushing to a violent, mad peak of false prosperity and prevent another violent, mad descent into another sink of suffering and disillusionment like the one from which for the last three and a half years we have been surely emerging. (Applause)

And there is another aspect to the answer which you have a right to expect from us. What are we doing? -- that is your question. What are we doing (What do we propose to do) about the casualties of depression? Since 1929 those casualties, in America, have run into the millions. They are a charge upon us as a people. I have recognized that fact. And, by every reasonable means, we have sought to care for those casualties -- to keep them from the physical suffering of hunger; to keep them from the mental suffering of a loss of American morale.

In regard to all these problems, in regard to every problem that arises, there are counsellors these days who

say: "Do nothing"; other counsellors who say: "Do everything." Common sense dictates an avoidance of both extremes. I say to you "do something"; and when you have done that something, if it works, do it some more; and if it does not work then do something else. (Prolonged applause)

Yes, (And) you young people want action. You believe, as I believe, that the something which needs to be done, can be done. (And) How significantly American it is to believe that. (Applause)

The vigor of our history comes, largely, from the fact that, as a comparatively young nation we have gone fearlessly ahead doing things that were never done before. We subdued a wilderness that men said could never be conquered. We established a civilization where others insisted a civilization could not survive. Between 1776 and 1789 we built a Republic, a government for which, in the extent of its democracy, there(was) had been no precedent -- a government which Royalists declared could not endure.

We did all these things with zest. The very air was exhilarating. We were young -- (and) we were getting things done -- worthwhile things. (done) And it is part of the spirit of America to believe that now, in our day, we can do equally well in getting things done. Once again, the very air of America is exhilarating. (Applause)



I, for one, do not believe that the era of the pioneer is at an end; I only believe that the area for pioneering has changed. The period of geographical pioneering is largely finished. But, my friends, the period of social pioneering is only at its beginning. And make no mistake about it -- the same qualities of heroism and faith and vision that were required to bring the forces of nature into subjection will be required -- in even greater measure -- to bring under proper control the forces of modern society. There is a task which -- for importance and (for) magnitude -- calls for the best that you and I have to offer.

There cannot be too many Americans thinking about the future of America. Our country richly endowed today in body, mind and spirit, still has need of many things. But I am certain that one of its chief needs today is the releasing and the enlistment of the spirit of youth.

Do not underestimate the significance of that spirit. Yesterday Christendom celebrated Easter -- the anniversary of the Resurrection of Our Lord who, at the beginning of His ministry was thirty years of age and at His death was only thirty-three. Christianity began with youth and, through the last two thousand years, the spirit of youth repeatedly has revitalized it.

In our war for independence, why that was a young



man's war, a young man's crusade. Age was on the side of the Tories and the Tories were on the side of the old order. At the Revolution's outbreak George Washington was forty-three, Patrick Henry thirty-eight, Thomas Jefferson whose birthday we are celebrating today was thirty-two and Alexander Hamilton was eighteen. Our Constitution, likewise, was the creation of young minds. The average age of the men who wrote the Constitution was about forty-four. The qualities of youth are not of a sort that self-satisfied people welcome in 1936 any more than self-satisfied people welcomed them in 1776. I have used the words "the qualities of youth." Be wise enough, (and) be tolerant enough, you who are young in years, to remember that millions of older people have kept and propose to keep these qualities of youth. You ought to thank God tonight if, regardless of your years, you are young enough in spirit to dream dreams and see visions -- dreams and visions about a greater and a finer America that is to be; if you are young enough in spirit to believe that poverty can be greatly lessened; that the disgrace of involuntary unemployment can be wiped out; that class hatreds can be done away with; that peace at home and peace abroad can be maintained; and that one day a generation may possess this land, blessed beyond anything we now know, blessed with those things -- material and spiritual -- that make man's life abundant. If that is the fashion of your dreaming then I say: "Hold fast to your dream. America needs it." (Prolonged applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE  
OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
April 16, 1936, 11 o'clock A.M.

(Honorable Frederic A. Delano spoke first,  
being followed by Secretary Ickes, who  
introduced the President.)

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary and all of you who  
are gathered here today at this dedication of the first  
large, monumental building that was started in Washington  
in this Administration and is being completed in this Ad-  
ministration: (Applause)

On behalf of the Government I want to extend my  
thanks and my appreciation to those who have taken part  
in the actual construction of the new Interior Department  
Building, to my old friend, Waddy Wood, the Architect, to  
my old friend, Admiral Peoples, the head of the Procure-  
ment Division, and also to those who have been in charge  
of procuring the materials, of undertaking the contract  
and especially to the workmen who have done the job.

(The foregoing was extemporaneous.)

I think that every American who loves his coun-  
try should take to heart the earnest and sensible plea of

the Secretary of the Interior for a vigorous, continuing national policy of conservation. As for myself, I am dedicated in this cause. And the Department of Interior, as now constituted, is fully alive to the imperative necessity of protecting and preserving all of our natural resources.

A Nation less bountifully endowed than ours without a national policy of conservation would have ceased to exist long ago. The remarkable thing was that the people of the United States were so complacent for so long in the face of exploitation, waste and mismanagement, yes, and even larceny of the (natural) national wealth that (belonged) belongs to all the people.

(Not all of the people) But not everybody remained insensible to what was happening. On occasion there came as ories from the wilderness warnings against the ravaging of our forests, the waste of our top soil and our water supplies and the dissipation of our oil reserves and mineral deposits. Theodore Roosevelt, when I was a very young man, (for one) rose up and battled against this squandering of our patrimony. He, for the first time, made the people as a whole conscious that the (vast) great national domain and the natural resources of the country were



the property of the Nation itself and not (that) the property of any class, regardless of its privileged status.

Supported by an awakened country which by now is beginning to realize the truth of the old warnings we (of this Administration) in these later days have devoted our thoughts and energies to the conservation of (our) that God-given wealth. Employing every agency of Government (at hand) to protect our birthright we have in the past several years made advances far beyond the hopes of earlier day conservationists. But the battle goes on and, as in the case of other battles, it is a battle because there is still a lot of opposition. That battle must be carried forward with renewed vigor if future generations are to receive the full benefits that are their due.

(The) This Department, the Department of the Interior, was first known as the Home Department, and it was a pretty good name. It was established four score and seven years ago, and since that time its activities have been intertwined with the internal development of the Nation itself. I found a few days ago the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives which favored creation of (the) this Department over a century ago and it gives us an interesting picture of the times. This report said:



"The general fact remains unaffected that war and preparations for war have been practically regarded as the chief duty and end of this Government, while the arts of peace and production, whereby nations are subsisted, civilization advanced, and happiness secured have been esteemed unworthy the attention, or foreign to the objects of this Government. It seems to us that this should not always continue, but that we should, as a wise people, reorganize the Government so far as to fulfill these duties also, which are suggested by the nature, aspirations and wants of our race as physical, moral and intellectual beings; that it should do something toward protecting the people against those internal enemies -- ignorance, destitution and vice, as well as against those foreign foes who may invade or who it is apprehended may assail us."

Think of the time when that was written, nearly a hundred years ago, and think of the progress that has occurred since those days.

And so, the Department of the Interior came into being with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet, (with) a Secretary who had jurisdiction over four people, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of Pensions.

(Only one clerk was provided for) I am wrong, he had jurisdiction over one more person, the only employee, a chief clerk at \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Secretary, (we have grown up since 1849) you have more than five people under you today.

As the country expanded and the needs of the people grew, the activities of the Interior Department broadened to new fields of endeavor. I like to think that this building speaks for the progress we are making every year.

In the design for the (this new Interior) building, (the cornerstone of which we are laying today) architects have been guided by sound principles of utility and economy. Without sacrificing any of the dignity deserving of a great department of the Federal Government they have conceived a useful building, (of austere) a building of practical simplicity. They have been sparing in the application of rich ornament, but convenience, comfort, and sunlight have not been sacrificed.

I think that we have acted wisely (I believe) in erecting this new building at this time. We have incorporated it in our public works program which was established

as a means of providing sorely needed employment in the building trades and the industries supplying them, and which has already been successful in aiding the return of the Nation to better times. This building rising above us, is but a unit of our great public works program which is erecting thousands of school houses, hospitals and other public buildings (throughout the land) in every State of the Union.

Other factors in addition to the problem of relieving unemployment influenced our decision to erect this building without further delay. The great Federal family in Washington, like other large families, has its own serious housing problem. We have grown over a long period of years until governmental buildings have been taxed to capacity, and every available square foot of space put to necessary use.

Government departments have been forced to seek space in buildings other than those owned by the Federal Government, as you know. We are now leasing several million square feet of office space in over (one) a hundred privately owned office buildings and have been obliged, in a few cases, even to find quarters in residences and

apartment (buildings) houses. So we are eager to complete this building for the practical purpose of reducing (in order to reduce) the rent bill of the family. When this building is in use many government workers will be gathered back under a roof owned by the Government of the United States.

As I view this serviceable new structure I like to think of it as symbolical of the Nation's vast resources that we are sworn to protect and this stone that I am about to lay, as the cornerstone of a conservation policy that will guarantee to future Americans the richness of their heritage. (Prolonged applause)

(The President, in laying the cornerstone, said, "I think it will be interesting to you to know that the trowel which I am about to use is the same trowel that was used by the first President of the United States in 1793 in laying the Capitol cornerstone itself. I think it is a good augury.")



INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

June 9, 1936, 1.15 P.M.

(From the rear platform of his special train)

I was sorry I did not see you all the other day when I came through on that sad mission. I know that all of you in Tennessee are going to miss Joe Byrns, all of you, regardless of party, just as all of us in Washington are going to miss him.

I hope some time soon to come back to Knoxville and see some of the progress that has been made on the dam up there. (Cheers and applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ROCKPORT, ARKANSAS  
June 10, 1936, 2.45 P.M.

My friends:

I am very happy to have come here to take part in this religious service. It means a great deal to me.

This particular spot has seen a great deal of history. It has seen many famous men pass through here on their way west. It has seen Americans through many generations, but remember that in all those days, and in this one, religion has taken part in everything that has occurred.

I always remember that in the earliest days of the white settlement of North America, in the days of the landing at Plymouth, the colonization of Jamestown and the founding of New Amsterdam, the first thing that the earliest colonists did when they set foot on shore was to hold a religious service. It seemed to be engraved in our American blood. And so, as the Nation developed and as men moved across the Alleghanies and across the Mississippi, religion went hand in hand with them.

I am glad to think that in these more recent days the spiritual qualities of the American people are

keeping pace with the progress of the more material civilization. And that is why you good people who live in this section of Arkansas, may I ask you always to keep that spiritual faith and to remember the early days when your ancestors brought religion across the Mississippi.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS  
June 10, 1936

Governor Futrell, my friends of Arkansas:

For me this has been a glorious day and this is a splendid climax. (Applause) While, as some of you know, I have been in the State of Arkansas before this, my visits hitherto have been too much like those of a bird of passage and this is the first chance that I have had to see the State at closer range, and especially to enjoy the generosity, the kindness and the courtesy of true Arkansas hospitality.

I have seen your parks -- I have seen the (beauty) beauties of your mountains and rivers. Yes, Arkansas can claim every warrant for the name "wonder state". (Applause) It is doubly a privilege to meet you face to face and to join with you in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of this great State into the Union.

(Possibly) It is possible that some of our citizens who live in the original Thirteen States along the Atlantic Seaboard may have the natural idea that white men first became acquainted with their part of the country, and



that the territory lying west of the Mississippi is all very new. I am certain that it is not generally realized back there in the East that Hernando De Soto, the tireless Spanish explorer, set foot in what is now Arkansas, as early as the year 1541, more than half a century before the founding of Jamestown and New Amsterdam and Plymouth; nor the fact that the French explorers, Marquette and Joliet, coming southward from Canada, saw this country when the civilization of the Atlantic Seaboard was still in its infancy. Nor have they sufficiently been told that the first settlement under the flag of France was made under the direction of De Tonti at Arkansas Post as far back as 1696.

First under the flag of France, the young settlement as we know passed to the flag of Spain, to be recovered by Napoleon for France in 1800, and finally brought under our own American flag by the Louisiana Purchase (in 1803) three years later.

That Louisiana Purchase has always had a special significance for me. I am interested in it for family reasons because Robert R. Livingston, our Minister to France, negotiated the purchase by direction of President Thomas

Jefferson -- and I must admit that (he) Livingston, who was of Scotch descent, drove a very shrewd bargain. (Laughter and applause)

I am also interested because President Jefferson, seeing the complexities which the Emperor Napoleon faced in a coalition of hostile European powers, had the courage, the backbone, to act for the benefit of the United States without the full and unanimous approval of every member of the legal profession. (Laughter and applause) Indeed, he was told by some of his closest advisers and friends that the Constitution of the United States contained no clause specifically authorizing him to purchase or acquire additional territory; and he was told that because specific authority did not exist under that great Charter of government, none could be exercised. Jefferson replied that there were certain inherent qualities of sovereignty which could not be separated from (a) the Federal Government, if such a Federal Government was permanently to endure; and furthermore, he told them that if he delayed, the Emperor of the French might change his mind and the great territory west of the Mississippi River would be lost forever to American expansion. He and Robert R. Livingston and James Madison put

the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana through; and the next Congress appropriated the money to pay for it; and, my friends, nobody carried the case to the Supreme Court; (applause, laughter) and, as a result, Louisiana and Arkansas and Missouri and Iowa and Minnesota and Kansas and Montana and North Dakota and South Dakota and the larger portions of Wyoming and Colorado and Nebraska and Oklahoma, because of that, they fly the Stars and Stripes today. (Applause)

The hardy pioneers whom we commemorate, the people who peopled Arkansas and laid the foundations for statehood here and throughout the vast new domain west of the Alleghenies, brought about a veritable renaissance of the principle of free government upon which this Republic was founded.

I have not the time nor is it necessary to follow the fascinating story in detail down to the admission of Arkansas into the Union only a few days less than (one) a hundred years ago. That year of attainment of statehood by Arkansas is an important one in American history, not so much because it was marked by a Presidential election, but because 1836 was the last full year of the Presidency of Andrew Jackson.

It is not without the greatest historical significance that Arkansas was received into the Union in 1836. Jackson's great work for the country was approaching completion. He was in the full tide of his remarkable powers and in the exercise of an extraordinary influence upon the minds and opinions of the mass of his countrymen.

When Arkansas became a State we must remember that our national government was not quite fifty years old. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, had been dead only four years. (But) Only six years had passed since Webster had delivered (the) his reply to Hayne. Men who had followed Washington through the Revolution were to be found in every community and the manners and mode of the pioneer (period) were the order of American life. Andrew Jackson, the contemporary and counsellor of the Arkansas pioneers of 1836, made his home across the Mississippi in the neighboring State of Tennessee, and was known to the Arkansans of that day as a fellow frontiersman who had carried into the Presidency those neighborly instincts of the frontier which made possible the first truly democratic administration in our history.



The older I grow and the more I read history, the more I reflect upon the influence of the men and events of one generation upon the life and thought of the generations that follow. A hundred years have passed since Arkansas attained statehood in that last year of Jackson's Presidency, but throughout this century our American political life has flowed with the vigor of a living stream because the sturdy hand of Andrew Jackson deflected its course from the stagnant marshes of a seaboard oligarchy into the channels of pure American democracy. (Applause)

Prior to Jackson's day it may be said, without danger of exaggeration, that the leadership of the Nation was, with rare exceptions, in the hands of men who, by birth or education, belonged to a comparatively small group -- (for) and the reason (we have) is not far to seek. Universal education was not yet fully established in those days; communication difficulties prevented the dissemination of news except in the larger communities and along the main avenues of transportation; the very ballot was, in many states, limited to those (with) who had special property qualifications.

The wave of popular acclaim that swept Andrew Jackson into his high office was the result of the recognition

by the people of the United States that the era of a truer democracy in their national life was at hand. I need not describe the dismay that the election of Jackson excited -- and honestly excited -- in the hearts of the hitherto elect, or the widespread apprehension that it aroused among the so-called "guardian groups" of the Republic.

Groups such as (these) those have never (wholly) fully disappeared from American political life, but it will never be possible for any length of time for any group of the American people, either by reason of wealth or learning or inheritance or economic power, to retain any mandate, any permanent authority to arrogate to itself the political control of American public life. (Applause)

(This) And that heritage, my friends, we owe to Jacksonian democracy -- the American doctrine that entrusts the general welfare to no one group or class, but dedicates itself to the end that the American people shall not be thwarted in their high purpose to remain the custodians of their own destiny.

The frontier spirit (which) that brought men into the Arkansas wilderness, and later was to carry them even further in their conquest of the West, inspired in the hearts

and minds and souls of those men a new ideal of our national democracy. Perhaps it would be more exact to say that the frontier spirit caused a rebirth of the earlier ideal of free government. To (this) that changed ideal the neighborly contacts of the frontier contributed in liberal measure. (The rugged pioneers helped to fashion the new national spirit.) The men who tamed the wilderness hereabouts were part of a new movement in our American life.

It was indeed a critical moment in (American) our history when (in our early national period) the dauntless and intrepid pioneers strode across the Alleghenies to establish new commonwealths like Arkansas. In that hard life of the frontier, where the personal qualities of the men and not the inheritance of caste or of property were the measure of worth, true democratic government was given its greatest impetus.

In (the) those early days of the Republic -- those days when Arkansas became a state -- (our) you and I know that life was simple. There was little need of formal arrangements, or of government interest, or action, to insure the social and the economic well-being of the American people. In the life of the pioneer, sympathy and kindly help, ready

cooperation in the accidents and the emergencies of (the) frontier life, were the spontaneous manifestation of (the) our American spirit. Without them the conquest of a continent could never have been made.

Today that life is gone. Its simplicity has vanished and we are each and all of us, whether we like it or not, parts of a social civilization which ever tends to greater complexity. (Latterly) And in these later days, the imperiled well-being, the very existence of large numbers of our people, have called for measures of organized government assistance which the more spontaneous and personal promptings of a pioneer generosity could never alone have obtained. Our country is indeed passing through a period which is urgently in need of ardent protectors of the rights of the common man. Mechanization -- the mechanics of industry and mass production have put unparalleled power in the hands of the few. No small part of our problem today is to bring the fruits of this mechanization and mass production to the (whole) people as a whole.

The measure of the need has been the measure of the organization necessary to meet it. The human sympathy of our people would have tolerated nothing less. Common sense will tolerate nothing more. (Applause)



Self-government we must and shall maintain. Let me put it thus, in a way which every man and woman can understand: Local government must continue to act with full freedom in matters which are primarily of local concern; county government must retain the functions which logically belong to the county unit; state governments must and shall retain state sovereignty over all those activities of government which effectively and efficiently can be met by the states.

Let (us) me analyze a little further: (however) Why was a state government set up here in Arkansas? Why, the answer is that the colonization of this area had reached the point where individual settlements needed a uniformity of ordinances and laws. They needed a central body to govern in respect to those things which had grown beyond the scope of town government or county government.

In the same way the Federal (Union) Government itself was organized under a Constitution because in the days following the Revolution it was discovered that a mere loose Federation of independent States was (such a) so loose that it created (organization, with) constant conflict between the Thirteen States themselves, and that a

Constitution and a national organization was needed to take care of government beyond and across State lines (was a necessity).

The Constitution provided the best instrument ever devised for the continuation of these fundamental principles. Under its broad purposes we (can and) intend to and we can march forward, believing, as the overwhelming majority of Americans believe, that (it) the Constitution is intended to meet and to fit the amazing physical, economic and social requirements that confront us in this modern generation. (Applause)

If you have been in Washington recently you will have seen beneath one of the symbolical figures which guards the entrance to our great new Archives Building (in Washington is inscribed) this quotation from Shakespeare's Tempest -- "What is past is prologue." Times change but man's basic problems remain the same. He must seek a new approach to their solution when old approaches fail him. The roar of the airplane has replaced the rumble of the covered wagon and the frontiers of (a) the American continent are spanned in less time today than it took to cross (an Arkansas county in those century old days) a single county of Arkansas a

century ago. It is idle for us now, as it was for the flatterers of King Canute, to ignore the facts of physics or the economic and social consequences of applied science.

These problems, with growing intensity, now flow past all sectional limitations. (and) They extend over the vast breadth of our whole domain. Prices, wages, hours of labor, fair competition, conditions of employment, social security, in short the enjoyment by all men and women of their constitutional guaranties of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness -- these questions, (so delicate in their economic balance that any change in their status is reflected with the speed of light from Maine to California -- we are commencing to solve) reflected with the speed of light from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian Border to the Gulf of Mexico, -- these problems we are today commencing to solve. It is true that the new approach to these problems may not be immediately discernible; but organization to meet human suffering can never be predicated on the relaxation of human effort. (Applause)

Whether it be in the crowded tenements of the great cities or on many of the farm lands of the Nation, (we) you and I know that there dwell millions of our fellow human

beings who suffer from the kind of poverty that spells undernourishment and under-privilege. If local government, if State government, after exerting every reasonable effort, is unable to better their conditions, to raise or restore their purchasing power, then surely it would take a foolish and short-sighted man to say that it is no concern of the national government itself. (Applause)

We know that equality of individual ability has never existed and never will, but we do insist that equality of opportunity still must be sought for. We know that equality of local justice is, alas, not yet an established fact; this also is a goal we must and do seek.

If we seek to know what human effort can do in the face of adversity, we shall ever find inspiration and guidance in the achievements of the American pioneers, not merely those who founded the Nation, but those who extended its boundaries from ocean to ocean, of whom the first Arkansans were the prototype.

Arkansas has given many distinguished men to the Nation; but, my friends, I want to tell you very simply and from the heart, that in the meeting of our difficult problems of today, no man deserves greater credit for loyal



devotion to a great cause of humanity than my old friend and associate, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (of Arkansas).  
(Applause)

May I, in closing, repeat (the) that historical maxim: "What is past is prologue." Its meaning is not obscure. Out of the story of mankind's long struggle to govern (himself) itself, we should learn lessons which will guide us in solving the problems which beset us today.

The frontier, as we have been recalling it in this rapid survey of the planting of new states, the frontier has forever passed; but it has left a permanent imprint upon our political life and upon our social outlook. The Western Frontier from Jackson's time (and) from the admission of Arkansas a hundred years ago, down to the admission of the last states within recent memory, produced a constant renaissance of the principles of free government. The liberal tendencies of those, who for nearly a century we have called our Western statesmen, have been sometimes too little understood in the older, more conservative East. It was the frontier and its spirit of the frontier, the spirit of its self-reliance which ever kept alive the principles of democracy and countered the opposing tendency to

set up a social caste, based upon wealth, based upon (or) education, based upon (or) family, or based upon financial power.

You and I, we still find inspiration for the work before us, inspiration in the old spirit which meant achievement through self-reliance; a willingness to lend a hand to the fellow down in his luck through no fault of his own. Upon those principles our democracy was reborn a century ago; upon those principles alone will it endure today and in the days to come. (Prolonged applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
SAN JACINTO, TEXAS (BATTLEGROUND)  
June 11, 1936

Governor Allred, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Jones and  
you good people of Texas who have come here today:

I am grateful to you for the sympathy and  
sincerity in your welcome to me in coming back to Texas:

There are (but) very few spots in the United States which have witnessed events equal in significance to that which took place at San Jacinto a century ago.

Here (a century ago) was a great frontier of (our) the civilization of America. On the twenty-first day of April, 1836, General Houston and the small body of less than eight hundred men under his command held in large measure in their keeping the future of our country as it is constituted today.

The patriots whose memories we are honoring (today) were victorious in just the same spirit that fired the Colonists of 1776. I like to think of General Houston sending Deaf Smith back to destroy Vince's bridge, over which he had brought his army, so that neither reinforcements nor retreat were a possibility.

Most of these men who fought in this battle had come across the Alleghanies or from the settlements of Kentucky and Tennessee and Missouri into that vast virgin territory over which our now friendly neighbors, south of

the Rio Grande, then held away. And I think it is worthy of note that in front of me are six flags, six flags that flew over this ground on which we stand, the fleur-de-lis of France, the flag of Spain, the flag of Mexico, the flag of the Republic of Texas, the Stars and Bars and at last the Stars and Stripes. (Applause) The spirit of independence lived in (the) this air. Veterans of Concord and Lexington, of Saratoga and of Yorktown were still (lived) alive a century ago; the acquisition of the Louisiana territory and the second war for Independence were events of very recent history; and, be it not forgotten, the people of Mexico themselves had won their independence from Spain but fifteen years before.

Venturous spirits were willing to meet the difficulties and the dangers that came with carrying the civilization of the East into the further West. (-- the land of unlimited promise) They were willing to comply with all the conditions required by the Mexican Government, (when it) when that Government gave to Stephen F. Austin permission to settle colonies in Texas and to grant to each settler a tract of land.

(They) But the settlers rebelled, however, when their civil liberties were restricted, when trial by jury and public education for their children were taken away; but they did this, I am glad to say, only after a prolonged



effort on their part to have Mexico modify this decision had failed. And those (these) efforts included the two conventions, one in 1832 and one in 1833, and another trip by Stephen Austin to the Mexican Capitol to plead the cause of the Texas colonists. (I am glad also that participating in these conventions and in these pleas were Mexicans living in this territory; the first convention, indeed, appointed Rafael Manchola, a Mexican of Goliad, as a delegate to carry its petitions to Saltillo.)

And so, when all else failed, the Texas Declaration of Independence, signed at Washington-on-the-Brazos, March 2, 1836, was as natural and inevitable a consequence as the earlier Declaration at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. (Applause)

Such action could mean nothing short of a resort to arms, and the Fall of the Alamo (and the Massacre at Goliad soon) followed. Yes, those were discouraging days for the Texans. The Army of Independence under General Houston could not immediately engage General Santa Anna, with his superiority (in) of numbers and equipment. Delay and retreat were necessary, (and) but Houston's sagacity in biding his time, notwithstanding criticism and opposition in his own camp, (was) were rewarded at last here at San Jacinto. The story of the conflict on this field has often been told. When the day was ended victory was so overwhelming that a new Texas had won.

The vast territory first set up as the Lone Star (Republic) State, and later admitted to the Union as the Lone Star, first a republic and then a state, that territory had contributed generously in its sons and in its resources to the development of (our) the Nation (in) all through these hundred years. San Jacinto opened another gateway for the westward sweep of the American people across the plains and the mountains to the shores of the Pacific.

It is easy, therefore, to share with you the pride which you take in San Jacinto -- to share with you the fine thought of dedicating this field as one of the historic shrines of America.

You will agree with me that we as a Nation desire no further expansion. The establishment of Texas, made possible at this spot by Sam Houston's men, seems to have been justified by the natural colonization of (later) the succeeding years. But (these) those heroes gave us more than territory -- they set an example which in itself is a glorious heritage, a just cause for State and national commemoration.

(It is) It has been a great personal satisfaction to me to come here and it is a special pleasure to me to meet (Mr.) Colonel Andrew Jackson Houston. (Applause)

What a (splendid) magnificent combination of names that is! (Though) Although, Colonel Houston, you are

many, many years my senior, yet I am proud to know that my father knew your father. I shall always remember, when I was a small boy, how my father used often to tell me that, when he was a very young man, he was sent to Washington by his law office to carry papers to Senator Houston of Texas. (He) And my father told me how, on arriving in Washington, he was ushered into a huge, high-ceilinged room in one of (the Capitol's) those old balconied hotels on Pennsylvania Avenue. There, in this great room, propped up in a great bed, nightgown and nightcap, even though it was past the noon hour, lay that splendid old man, that gentleman who had been Governor of Tennessee, liberator of Texas, President of the Republic, Governor of his state of Texas and Senator from his State. There he was, holding a levee, transacting public and private business, and preparing for the session of the Senate, which, in those days, did not (commence) begin until (the) late in the afternoon. His office and his home (was) were in his hotel room. My friends, it would seem that the manners and customs of the Senators of the United States, like other manners and customs, have undergone a great change. And my good friend, Morris Sheppard, agrees to that. (Laughter and applause)

This and the eastern part of your great State, through which I came this morning, can truly be called the cradle of Texas liberty. I have been glad to revisit

your beautiful city of Houston. Typical of American enterprise, you have brought the commerce of the world to your door by the ship canal through which I have recently passed.

And, too, I have seen a glimpse of the future, for I have in my office at the White House a model that Jesse Jones gave me, a model of the beautiful memorial that you are to erect here as an everlasting reminder of the bravery of Sam Houston and his men. (Applause)

Men fought here for principles they loved more dearly than their own lives. Liberty-loving people will always do battle for principles that they believe to be right. Civilization, alas, has not yet made it unnecessary for men to die in battle to sustain principle. It is, however, my hope that in this generation the United States, by its own example, can maintain and help to maintain principles by means of peace rather than by means of war. (Applause)

The pioneers, the pioneers of Texas and the liberators of Texas, I think, looking down on us today, I am certain would say Amen to (that) the thought that we can win by peace and eliminate the necessity of war. (Prolonged applause)



ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
June 11, 1936

Governor Allred, Mr. Mayor, my friends of  
San Antonio:

Fate has been kind to me today. In my many travels, a visit to the Alamo has hitherto been impossible and, perhaps, I would not be here today were it not for the fact that on every occasion that I have seen him for the last few years, I have been promising my friend, Maury Maverick, to come to San Antonio. (Applause) (I, therefore,) and so I welcome (the) this opportunity (in) of visiting this shrine to pay my small tribute to the heroes who laid down their lives a hundred years ago, in order that Texas might become, first, an independent nation, and later a mighty State (in our) of the Union.

We are not lacking in many monuments of noble deeds, but the Alamo stands out in high relief as our noblest exemplification of sacrifice, heroic and pure.

Travis and Bowie and Crockett and Bonham, and the hundred and seventy-eight who were their comrades, by their supreme sacrifice, made Texas live.

Without the inspiration of the cry - "Remember the Alamo" - (the) this great Southwest might never have become a part of the Nation.

Without the tradition of the Alamo, every

community throughout the land, every young man and every young woman about to enter upon the duties of citizenship would have lacked one of our noblest symbols of the American spirit.

I cannot help but feel that the brave men who died here saw on the distant horizon some forecast of the century (beyond) that lay ahead. I hope they knew that we have not discarded nor lost the virility and ideals of the pioneer. I hope they knew and know that the overwhelming majority of the Americans of 1936 are once more meeting new problems with new courage -- that we, too, are ready and willing to stand up and fight for truth against falsehood, for freedom of the individual against license by the few.

Unlike them, we do not need to take up arms; we are not called upon to die; we can carry on a national war for the cause of humanity without shedding blood. The heroes of the Alamo fought not solely for their individual homes or their individual communities. They knew their families and their immediate neighbors could not survive if the great Southwest fell. United action alone could win. So we, in this latter day, are thinking and acting in terms of the whole Nation, understanding deeply that our firesides, our villages, our cities and our states cannot long endure if the Nation fails.

Travis' message - "I shall never surrender" - is a good watchword for each and every one of us today.

It is with a feeling of the deepest reverence and humble veneration that I have placed a wreath on this shrine where the blood of a hundred and eighty-two Americans was shed -- but not shed in vain. (Prolonged applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF OFFICIAL TRAIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS  
June 11, 1936

Governor Allred, my friends of Austin:

It is a great regret to me that I cannot make a longer stop (in Austin) here tonight, in order to receive (the) more of this perfectly magnificent hospitality (of the citizens as well as of your Governor in the Capital of the State) not only of you but of Governor Allred and his official family.

As San Jacinto and the Alamo represent to me the struggle for independence and the earlier days of the Republic, so this Capital city represents the later days of the Republic and these long years of statehood since Texas became the twenty-eighth Star in the national flag.

I have recalled on this trip through Texas the amazing lives of General Houston, of Stephen F. Austin, of those who founded the German colony of Baron Von Bastrop, and of that far-seeing son of (Georgia) one of my states, that Georgian, Mirabeau B. Lamar. (Applause)

Texas has always had men and women who had a zest for life, for peace, for progress -- men who have won honors at home and abroad. They have sat in this your Capital city. They have served in the halls of the



national Legislature in Washington and in the Cabinets of Presidents.

That (the) fine tradition continues today. You know, I am sure, that I lean very heavily on men and women from the Lone Star State, who are rendering such fine and unselfish service to the Government of the United States. (To one of them, not only I but the whole Nation owes a special debt -- one who began his long and distinguished public career as a member of your Legislature here in Austin -- one whom I proudly and affectionately call my helpmate -- the Vice President of the United States.)

(The following was all extemporaneous.)

This is a fitting place for me to say to all Texas that to one Texan not only I but the whole Nation owes a special debt, one who began his long and distinguished public service, his long career as a member of your Legislature here in Austin, a Texan whom I proudly and very affectionately call my helpmate, John N. Garner, Vice President of the United States.

I am glad to be here with your distinguished Governor and with your distinguished senior senator from Texas. (Applause) I am sorry indeed that it is only because of very important

official business in Washington that Jack Garner and Tom Connally cannot be here at my side tonight.

I am glad to see the President of your great University. I understand that somewhere in his pocket he has a button for me to press.

(The President received the button with which he was to explode the first dynamite charge commencing work on the new museum of the State University.)

I am particularly interested, as you know, in history. I am greatly interested in the history of Texas and I am very happy that the Nation has had some part in starting this museum in your capital city. Now I am going to hold it up and press the button and you will hear the noise of the explosion in a moment. There she goes! (Noise of explosion, followed by prolonged applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION GROUNDS,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
June 12, 1936

Governor Allred, my friends of Texas:

I have come here today to bear the tribute of the Nation to you on your hundredth birthday: for you are (a) one hundred years' young! (Applause)

I am here also because I conceive it to be one of the duties (and the privileges) of the Presidency of the United States to visit, from time to time, every part of the (United States) Union.

Many years ago when I was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President Woodrow Wilson in 1913, (Applause) back in those days I had visited, as I recall, only about twenty states, but during the next few years I had the fortunate opportunity of going into all the others.

Seeing things at first hand is a mighty good habit. I have been fortunate indeed, for as a result of personal contacts with every part of the United States during many years past, I have tried honestly to visualize the problems of every part of the land in their relationships to every other part, and in their relationship to the unity of the whole land. (Applause)

This great Centennial Exposition is not for Texas alone - it is for the people of all the other

forty-seven states as well. And I hope and I believe that they will take full advantage of it.

During (the) these past three years, with the return of confidence and the great increase in prosperity, the excellent custom of getting acquainted with the United States has asserted itself. We see a great tide of travel by rail, by plane, by ship and by automobile. We Americans are indeed seeing things at first hand and may the habit spread. (Applause)

Coincident with (the) this return of better days, we have witnessed three great Expositions - the Century of Progress in Chicago, so popular that it was kept open for a second year; the California International Exposition in San Diego which is open (today) again this summer in its second successful year; and now the third, (is) this fine Exposition commemorating the Centenary of the Independence of Texas. And may you good people have all the (good) fine luck that you so well deserve.!

You down here live in the biggest state in the Union. (Applause) But you people know that it is not mere acres that count in this world - it is, rather, the character of the people who dwell upon them. You, the people of Texas, have been tried by fire in these hundred years. And you have come through. You have commenced a War for Independence. You have (been) apparently been defeated;



and then you have won out. You have gone through the difficult days of the War Between the States and the trials of Reconstruction. You have had to fight against oppressors from within and oppressors from without.

More than a generation ago your farmers were (among) the first to rebel against exploitation. In those years it was exploitation by the railroads. In (a) that period of monopoly, of combinations, of overcapitalization, of high rates and poor service and discrimination against the small shipper, you in Texas established a landmark in the regulation of public utilities for the good of their users. (Applause)

Later, when industrial development came to Texas, you were confronted, as other people have been before and since, by corporations that got out of hand. Here again you called into play the old Texas spirit of freedom for the individual, and out of it came your anti-trust laws, preceded, as I recall it, by only one other state in all the Union.

It is, as I recall my history, a fact that during (this) that period there were many prophets of evil who foretold the ruin of Texas by the enactment of legislation to curb these abuses. Yet it is a matter of record that several years later an authoritative survey (reported this) had this to say of your state: "No part of the Union

is more prosperous, no other state has so systematically pursued a policy of corporation regulation, and no other state is so free from the domination of special interests." (Applause)

Why did the people of Texas do this more than a generation ago? They believed in democracy in government, but they discovered that democracy in government could not exist unless, at the same time, there was democracy in opportunity. (Applause)

You found that certain forms of monopoly - the combinations of public utilities and other businesses which sought their own ends - were undemocratic because they were bearing down heavily on their smaller competitors, and on the people they served. Because of this they were taking away opportunity.

Today, my friends, we have restored democracy in government. (Applause)

We are in the process of restoring democracy in opportunity. (Applause)

In our national life, public and private, the very nature of free government demands that there must be a line of defense held by the yeomanry of business, (and) the yeomanry of industry and the yeomanry of agriculture. Not the generalissimos, but the small men, the average men in business and industry and agriculture, - those who have an

ownership in their business and a responsibility which gives them stability. Any elemental policy, economic or political, which tends to eliminate these dependable defenders of democratic institutions, and to concentrate control in the hands of a few small, powerful groups, is directly opposed to the stability of government and to democratic government itself. (Applause)

And most of us believe, furthermore, if the tendency in the dozen years following the World War had been permitted to continue, the inevitable consequence would have been the destruction of the base of our form of government. For (its) that splendid structure of American government, there would have been substituted as a natural result, an autocratic form of government.

I have spoken of the prophets of evil who plagued your great reforms in Texas. They were blood brothers of some who seek to operate on a national scale. After you in Texas had done so much to restore democracy in opportunity, you found as we in other states found, that the evils we had sought to eradicate had merely jumped over the boundary into some other state. The old abuses of the railroads were finally curbed only after teeth were put into the Interstate Commerce lawg and a nation-wide regulation was made effective. Banking reforms were tried in many states but here again reform became effective only when the Federal Government was enabled to operate

throughout the Union, first by the Federal Reserve Act, and finally by means of the splendid legislation of the past three years. Individual states attempted courageously, as you and I know, to regulate the sale of fly-by-night securities (or the control of) and attempted courageously to regulate the exchanges, but you and I know that from the point of view of the nation as a whole, the effective curbing of abuses was made possible only when the Congress of the United States took a hand by passing the Securities Act and the Stock Exchange Act. (Applause)

So it goes with the constructive reform of many other abuses which, in the past, have limited or prevented what I call democracy in opportunity. The more progressive of the States may do their share, but unless the action of the States is substantially uniform and simultaneous, the effectiveness of reform is nullified, - crippled by the chisellers, who, like many other evil-doers, are, alas, still with us. (Applause)

Now, the net result of monopoly, the net result of economic and financial control in the hands of the few, has in the past meant and means today, in large measure, the ownership of labor as a commodity. If labor is to be a commodity in the United States, in the final analysis it means that we shall become a nation of boarding houses, instead of a nation of homes. If our people ever submit to



that, they will have said "good-by" to their historic freedom. Men do not fight for boarding houses. (They will fight for their homes). Men do fight and will fight for homes. (Applause)

I have spoken of the interest which all the country should take in this great Exposition - I mean this as a symbol for the concern which every locality should have in every other locality in every other State. The prosperity which has come to Texas through the products of its farms and ranches, the products of its mines, the products of its oil fields, and the products of its factories, that prosperity has been made possible chiefly because other parts of the nation were in possession of the buying power, the consuming power, to use what you have produced. On the other side of the picture, thousands of factories and thousands of farms in the North and in the East and in other parts of the land have been enabled more greatly and more widely to sell their wares, because of the prosperity of you, the people of Texas. (Applause) I have spoken not once but a dozen times of the necessity of interdependence of each State on every other State - it is a lesson which cannot be driven home or preached too often.

I have taken great happiness in these past three years in the lessening of sectionalism which is apparent on every hand. More and more we have been thinking

nationally. That in itself is good, but it would not have been good if at the same time we had not come to understand more deeply that that national good neighbor policy must extend also to those neighbors who lie outside of our national (boundaries) borders. You in this great state of Texas whose boundaries extend for hundreds of miles along those of our sister Republic of Mexico, can well understand what the good neighbor policy means throughout the Americas. (Applause) We, all Americans, North Americans, Central Americans and South Americans, <sup>war,</sup> we seek to banish/ ~~war~~ in this hemisphere; we seek to extend those practices of good will and closer friendship upon which peace itself is based. (Applause)

And so, my friends, I wish you once more every happiness and all the good luck in the world.

I salute the Empire of Texas. (Applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY  
ADOLPHUS HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS  
June 12, 1936

It has been a wonderful day. I always regret the fact that I seem to be getting off a train and getting on a train, not having time to stay and visit, as we used to say back home. The little, short glimpse that I got today of the Exposition thrilled me and I wish I could have seen all of the buildings and, incidentally, the Midway as well.

(Applause)

I spoke this morning about getting to know the people. I got that idea from another President of the United States away back about the year 1905. A young lady that I was engaged to, also a member of the family, and I were stopping in the White House, and the then President Roosevelt, this was after supper, was visibly perturbed and was stamping up and down in front of the fireplace in the Oval Room upstairs. The various members of the family did not know what was the matter with T. R. and finally somebody said, "What is the trouble tonight?" "Oh," he said, "you know that bill for the creation of a large number of national parks? I am not going to be able to get

it through this session because there are a lot of people up there that cannot think beyond the borders of their own states." And then he clenched his fist and said, "Sometimes I wish I could be President and Congress too."

(Laughter)

Well, I suppose if the truth were told, he is not the only President that had that idea. (Laughter)

And somebody said, "What would you do if you could be President and Congress too for just a few minutes?" He said, "I would pass a law or a Constitutional Amendment" -- and T. R. was always a little bit vague about the difference between laws and Constitutional revisions (laughter) -- "I would pass something making it obligatory for every member of the House, candidate for the House, candidate for the Senate," Hatton (Sumners) and Morris (Sheppard), you remember this, "to file a certificate before they can be elected certifying that they had visited in every State of the Union." (Applause) And he said, "That same thing should apply to every high public official in Washington."

Well, the more I come to study government, state government for a good many years and national government for a good many years, the sounder I think that general



theory is. Perhaps not just that kind of practice of it. But when I think back, even to the days when I was a boy, one of the first things that I can remember was the weeklies of the period, the headlines of the papers telling about the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma. I can remember the first time that I crossed the Continent. And when I see today the enormous changes that have taken place in my lifetime -- and I am not an octogenarian yet -- I am amazed by the fact that this country, in its expansion, has acquired a greater unity with every passing year. When people from the Southwest came East thirty or forty years ago they were regarded as sort of strange people. They did not talk the same language. Their problems were different. And yet today, as you and I well know, you can go into any city, North, East, South or West, and you will find the same kind of people with largely the same kind of problems in their lives and in their businesses.

For a country of this size, three thousand miles one way and nearly two thousand the other, the fact of our unity is one of the things that amazes foreigners more than any other thing. Of course, in Washington, I see a great many people who come there from Europe. They are men in

public life, newspaper editors, economists, business men, and so forth, and the first question that I always put to them is, "How long have you been here?" And they will say, perhaps, "A week."

"Where have you been?" "New York City."

"Where are you going?" "Back home again."

And then I say, "I suppose you are going to write a book about America when you get back." (Laughter)

Lack of information about the United States on the part of our European friends is one of the most amazing things in the history of the present world. I don't suppose it is any exaggeration to say that in the small towns in the United States, especially since the World War and the custom that the papers have fallen into of printing a great deal of foreign news, that the average American citizen, not only in the big places but in the small places, knows more about world affairs and is more interested in world affairs than the people in the big towns and small towns of any other nation in the world. We have become not only Nation-minded, but we have become world-minded. That is one reason why we are trying to work so hard in the cause of peace.

I am, of course, and a great many people are worried about the dangers that beset the world. Things are not going as well in the European Continent and in the Asiatic Continent as they are going in the American Hemisphere. That has been the reason why I have tried to keep the feet of this country on the ground, hoping that by our example, our example of unity, our example of world unselfishness, our example of trying to build up trade between all the nations, that that example might have some effect on the rest of the world that is thinking too much of armaments and war. And the response in this country has been magnificent.

As I have said, we seem to understand very well what the problems of the world are. We have, perhaps, a kind of sympathy for their problems. We want to help them all that we can, but they have understood in these latter years very well that that help is going to be confined to moral help and that we are not going to get tangled up with their troubles in the days to come. (Applause)

You gentlemen who are running this wonderful Exposition here in Dallas are performing a real service for the whole country in helping the country get to know their

country. I congratulate you on a real accomplishment.

As I said before, I wish I had time to stay here and visit with you for a good many days to come. Thank you very much.



INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE UNVEILING  
OF THE ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL STATUE  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
June 12, 1936

I am very happy to take part in this unveiling of the statue of General Robert E. Lee.

All over the United States we recognize him as a great leader of men, as a great general. But, also, all over the United States I believe that we recognize him as something much more important than that. We recognize Robert E. Lee as one of our greatest American Christians and one of our greatest American gentlemen.

INFORMAL, EXTIMPORANEUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT FORT WORTH FAIR GROUNDS  
June 12, 1936

My friends, I am glad to come here today because, as you know, I have always been very much interested in what you are doing. The added fact that I have a son and a daughter and a grandchild gives me added pleasure.

I am glad to get here today and to see you all and I hope to come back and see you again some time soon.

(Congressman Lanham presented the President with a key.)

Thank you, my old friend, Fritz Lanham. It is a fine welcome that you have given me and I can assure you that the law provides that keys to cities are exempt from being seized by the Treasury Department.

I shall keep it and my family will keep this key in memory of this delightful day.

INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
DENNISON, TEXAS  
June 13, 1936, 3.15 P.M.

My friends, I am very glad to come in person to Dennison. (Applause) Although it is my first visit, I feel that I have known Dennison pretty well for a long time. The reason for that is that my very good friend, your Congressman, Sam Rayburn, (applause) has been talking to me about the problems of Dennison and this part of the country for a good many years. In fact, I am not so very sure that I do not know your own geography just as well as you do.

We are taking steps, as you know, to have a survey of this part of the Red River made and I hope some day, very soon, that the great project of the Dennison Dam and Basin will be started. (Applause)

And then, too, in talking with Sam Rayburn, I have been very much interested in getting electricity into people's homes. I am told that in this Congressional District there are about thirty-one thousand farms but, out of the thirty-one thousand farms, only about seven or eight hundred of them have got electric lights. That is

something we are going to remedy before we get through.

(Applause)

We have had a wonderful two days in Texas and in a very few miles I will be leaving the State -- leaving it with great regret because Mrs. Roosevelt and I have had a wonderful reception everywhere we have gone in this great State. We will carry all through our lives the memory of this splendid gathering and your welcome here in Dennison. And so, may I, through you, thank all of the good people of Texas.

It has been a great joy to travel through your State in company with your fine Governor, Governor Allred, and Mrs. Allred. (Applause)

Now that I have broken the ice, I am going to come back again, I hope very soon. (Applause)



INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF A SPECIAL TRAIN  
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA  
June 13, 1936, 7:00 P.M.

This is the first stop I have been able to make in Oklahoma and I am awfully glad to get here.

I have had a most interesting trip through a good many states. I wish I knew the state of Oklahoma better. I have been here several times before and every time I come through I am tremendously impressed by the great possibilities not only for the state itself but for the people of Oklahoma. (Applause)

The things I have seen today lead me to believe that what we need in the United States more than anything else today is what you and I would call "team work." (Applause)

In other words, we are all part of a very big whole and if any one section of the United States gets out of line, if any one section of the United States gets into trouble, it is up to all of the rest of the country to help bring it back and to restore prosperity. (Applause)

There were a good many places I went through in 1932 and, while I did not come here, I can assure you that on this trip<sup>at</sup> the places I have seen for the first time in four years ~~and~~ just to look at peoples

faces proves to me that things are a whole lot better now than they were then. (Cheers)

I wish I could stay longer. May I present to you Mrs. Roosevelt, who is standing here beside me. (Applause)

I hope that we will be back here again some day soon. (Prolonged applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE  
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL  
VINCENNES, INDIANA  
Sunday, June 14, 1936, 10.15 A. M.

(The presiding officer, Honorable D. Frank Culbertson, presented Governor McHutt of Indiana who, in turn, presented the President.)

Governor McHutt, Governor Horner, my friends of  
Indiana:

Events of history take on their due proportions only when viewed in the light of time. With every passing year the capture of Vincennes, more than a century and a half ago when the thirteen colonies were seeking their independence, assumes greater and more permanent significance.

I come, as you know, from the Valley of the Hudson and the first grave danger as the War of the Revolution progressed, lay in the effort of the British, with their Indian allies, to drive a wedge from Canada through the Valley of Lake Champlain and the Valley of the Mohawk, to meet the British frigates from the City of New York at the head of navigation on the Hudson River. And if this important offensive in the year 1777 had been successful,

New England would have been cut off from the States lying (to the) South of New York, and by holding the line of the Hudson River the British, without much doubt, could have conquered first one half and then the other half of the divided colonies. That was our first great crisis.

The defeat and surrender of (General) Burgoyne at Saratoga (is definitely) became recognized as the definite turning point of the military operations of the Revolution.

(The other) But there was another great danger. Danger lay thereafter not in the immediate defeat of the colonies, but rather in their inability to maintain themselves and grow after their independence had been won. The records of history show that the British planned a definite hemming-in process, whereby the new nation would be strictly limited in area, (and) limited in activity to the territory lying south of Canada and east of the Alleghany Mountains. Towards this end we know they conducted military operations on an important scale west of the (Alleghenies) mountains, with the purpose, which was at first successful, of driving back eastward to the seaboard (across the mountains) all those Americans who, before the



the Revolution, had crossed into what is now Ohio and Michigan and Indiana and Illinois and Kentucky and Tennessee.

In (the) that year 1778 the picture of (this) the western country was dark indeed. The English held all the region northwest of the Ohio, and their Indian allies were burning cabins and driving fleeing families back across the mountains south of the river. Indeed there were only three (regular) forts (were all) that remained in all of Kentucky, and their fall seemed inevitable.

(Then) In that moment, against the dark background, (stood forth) rose the young Virginian, George Rogers Clark. Out of despair and destruction he brought concerted action. With a flash of genius, the 26-year old leader conceived a campaign -- a brilliant masterpiece of military strategy. Working with the good will of the French settlers through these states, and overawing the Indians by what perhaps we can call sheer bravado, he swept through to Kaskaskia and other towns of the Illinois country.

But the menace of the regular British forces remained behind. Colonel Henry Hamilton, the British Commander of the Northwest, had come down from Detroit. (and) He seized and fortified Vincennes. Fort Sackville, where

we stand today, as long as it remained uncaptured, made Clark's position untenable. His desperate resolution to save his men and the Northwest by a mid-winter march and an attack by riflemen on a fort manned by the King's own regiment and equipped with cannon, marked the heroic measure of the man.

I think it is worth repeating the story that the famous winter march began at Kaskaskia with a religious service. To Father Pierre Gibault, and to Colonel Francis Vigo, a patriot of Italian birth, next to Clark himself, the United States is indebted for the saving of the Northwest territory. And it was in the little log church, predecessor of yonder Church of Saint Francis Xavier, that Colonel Hamilton surrendered Vincennes to George Rogers Clark.

It is not a coincidence that this service in dedication of a noble monument takes place on a Sunday morning. Governor McHutt and I, aware of the historic relationship of religion to this campaign of the Revolution, and to the later Ordinance of 1787, have understood and felt the appropriateness of today.

Clark had declared (at Kaskaskia) before he began

his famous march, that all religions would be tolerated in America. Eight years later the Ordinance of 1787, which established the territory northwest of the Ohio River, provided that "no person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or for religious sentiments in the said territory."

And the Ordinance went on to declare further that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." It seems to me that one hundred and forty-nine years later the people of the United States in every part thereof, could reiterate and continue to strive for the principle that religion, morality and knowledge are necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind. (Applause)

Today religion is still free within our borders; it must ever remain so. (Applause)

Today morality means the same thing as it meant in the days of George Rogers Clark, though we must needs apply it to many, many situations which George Rogers Clark never dreamt of. In his day among the pioneers there were

jumpers of land claims; (and) there were those who sought to swindle their neighbors, even though they were all poor in this world's goods and lived in sparsely settled communities. Today among our teeming millions there are still those who by dishonorable means seek to obtain the possessions of their unwary neighbors. Our modern civilization must constantly protect itself against moral defectives whose objectives are the same but whose methods are more subtle than their prototypes of a century and a half ago. We do not change our form of free government when we arm ourselves with new weapons against new devices of crime and cupidity. (Applause)

Today, as in 1787, we have knowledge; but it is a vastly wider knowledge.

During the past week I have travelled through many states; and as I have looked out in the daylight hours upon the countryside of Tennessee and Alabama and Arkansas and Texas and Oklahoma, I have tried to visualize what that countryside looked like a short century and a half ago. All of it was primeval forest or untilled prairie, inhabited by an exceedingly small population of nomadic Indian tribes. It was untouched by (white man's) the civilization of the white man.



In most of this vast territory, as here a little further north in the Middle West, nature gave her bounteous gifts to the new settlers, and for many long years these gifts were received by them without thought (for) of the future. Here was an instance where the knowledge of the day was as yet insufficient to see the dangers that lay ahead.

Who, for example, even among the second and third generation of the settlers of this virgin land gave heed to the future results that attended the cutting of the timber which denuded the greater part of the watersheds?

Who, among them, gave thought to the tragic extermination of the wild life which formed the principal article of food of the pioneers?

Who among them had ever heard the term "sub-marginal land" or worried about what would happen when the original soil played out or ran off to the ocean?

Who among them were concerned if the market price for livestock for the moment justified the over-grazing of pastures, or a temporary boom in the price of cotton or corn tempted (them) men to forget that rotation of crops was a farming maxim as far back as the days of ancient Babylon?

Who among them regarded floods as preventable?  
They were referred to as acts of God.

Who among them thought of the use of coal, (or)  
of oil, or gas, or falling water as the means of turning  
their wheels and lighting their homes?

Who among them visualized the day when the sun  
would be darkened as far east as the waters of the Atlantic  
by great clouds of top soil borne by the wind from what  
(had been) used to be grassy and apparently imperishable  
prairies?

Yes, my friends, because man did not have our  
knowledge in those older days, (we have) he wounded Nature  
and Nature has taken offense. It is the task of us, the  
living, to restore to Nature many of the riches we have  
taken from her in order that she may smile once more upon  
those who (come) follow after us.

George Rogers Clark did battle (against) with the  
tomahawk and the rifle. He saved for us the fair land that  
lay between the mountains and the Father of Waters. His  
task is not done. Though we fight with weapons unknown to  
him, it is still our duty to continue the saving of this  
fair land. May the Americans who, a century and a half

from now, celebrate at this spot the three hundredth Anniversary of the heroism of Clark and his men, may they think kindly of us for the part we (are taking) take today in preserving the Nation of the United States. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY  
June 14, 1936

(The President left his train to visit the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln at Hodgenville.)

I am very glad to come here again. I wish I could stay longer. The next time I come, I plan for a regular visit with you.



INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF HIS TRAIN  
MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA  
June 15, 1936, 10:36 A.M.

(A special stop was made at Martinsburg at the request of Congressman Randolph, who introduced the President.)

It is perfectly true, when I get back at Martinsburg that I feel very much as if I was back home. Another thing is that this country of yours up the Potomac and with Virginia reminds me a good deal of my own country on the Hudson River.

It is also true, of course, that this Potomac Valley is coming back into its own. I hope that within a very few years we will be able to carry through a great Parkway from the Nation's Capitol following in general the line of the Valley and the old national pike which came through here and went clear out west to the Ohio. (Applause)

We have had a very grand trip. We have covered a lot of territory. It has been extraordinarily interesting going to those historic spots for the Centennial of Arkansas and Texas and ending yesterday with the opening of the Vincennes Memorial and finally, yesterday afternoon, going to the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. As you know, Abraham Lincoln's ancestors came

originally from New England, worked on down to Virginia and crossed with West Virginia on their way to Kentucky. The whole Nation ought to go to that little log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky, where Lincoln was born.

Everything we have seen shows me that the country is certainly a lots better off than it was a few years ago. (Applause)

(The Woodrow Wilson Club presented flowers.)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL  
IN FRONT OF THE SOUTH PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE  
Wednesday, June 24, 1936, 12:30 P.M.

As a fellow member, I am very happy to greet you here. (Applause)

I think you know of my fairly long association with the Kiwanis and I think you know also of my very special interest in one of the many fine things the Kiwanis is doing and that relates to looking after the crippled children. (Applause) I know of the practical results of this work in a great many communities. I think we all recognize that there are a good many fields, a good many problems in our modern life where it is in every way best for the country that the primary and preliminary responsibilities should rest upon the civilian organizations and not wholly on Government. (Applause)

That is as it should be. It applies, that principle to a great many things that we have to cope with in these days. As we all know, there has been an advance in science and an advance in public understanding of a great many things, that, in the old days, were taken for granted. A couple of generations ago there were a great many evils that nobody bothered their heads about and in this work the more that can be done by the citizens of each community, the better it is. That is why I am very proud of what Kiwanis International has accomplished

in these years.

It is through organizations like Kiwanis that we are able to spread through the communities -- not merely through our own membership but to all of our friends and neighbors - what might be called a better education among the masses of the people - a better understanding of the problem. It is the old idea of sitting around a table and talking it over.

One of my jobs in Washington is to sit around a table and talk it over. I do it every day that I am here and they are talks that touch practically every phase of our national life. One of the other things that we seem to have accomplished in these more recent years is the spread of the understanding that the country is one big country and that the handling of problems in one locality affects the handling of problems in all other localities and communities. In other words, the force of example is of tremendous importance and effect in a great continent such as ours.

You probably heard the term, "Good Neighbor." We seem to have established it fairly well in our relations with all of the Governments of North, Central and South America. What I hope is that we will extend the doctrine of the good neighbor to all of the communities within our own borders. In that work Kiwanis has accomplished much.



I wish I could have attended the various meetings of this convention. Some day, when I get through with my job here, I hope you will let me come just as a Delegate. (Applause)

We have just one more job and that is for all of you to turn your backs to me and get photographed. (Photograph taken)

Good luck.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK  
July 3, 1936, 2:30 P.M.

Governor Peery, Secretary Ickes, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very glad to come back to Virginia.

(Applause)

The creation of this Park is one part of our great program of husbandry -- the joint husbandry of (our) human resources and (our) natural resources. In every part of the country, local and state and federal authorities are engaged in preserving and developing our heritage of natural resources; and in this work they are equally conserving our priceless heritage of human values by giving to hundreds of thousands of men the opportunity for making an honest living. (Applause)

I have seen this work in progress when I came here two years ago. I have seen it in progress in many other parts of the land and so I can say, I think, from first hand evidence that the product of the labor of the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps, who have opened un the Shenandoah National Park and other parks to the use and enjoyment of our citizens, that product is as significant as though instead of working for the Government they had been working (worked) in a mill or in a factory. They

have a right to be as proud of their labor here as if they had been engaged in private employment. (Applause)

In by-gone years we have seen, even we of this generation have seen, the terrible tragedy of our age -- the tragedy of waste. Waste of our people, waste of our land. It was neither the will nor the destiny, and I think that has been sufficiently proved, neither the will nor the destiny of our Nation that this waste of human and material resources should continue any longer. (Applause) That was the compelling reason that led us to put our idle people to the task of ending the waste of our land.

The involuntary idleness of thousands of young men ended three years ago when they came here to the camps on the Blue Ridge. Since then they have not been idle. (Applause) (And) Today they have ended more than their own idleness, they have ended the idleness of the Shenandoah National Park. (Applause) It (will be) is going to be a busy and useful place in the years to come, just as the work of these young men will, I am confident, lead them to busy and useful lives in the years to come.

Our country (will need) is going to need many other young men as they come to manhood, need them for work like this -- for other Shenandoahs.

Is it a dream -- (will I) or perhaps will I be accused of an exaggerated passion for planning if I paint for you a picture? You who are here know of the great

usefulness to humanity which this Skyline Drive achieves from now on, of the greater usefulness which its extension, south through Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee to the (Big) Great Smoky National Park will achieve.

In almost every other part of the country there is a similar need for recreational areas, for Parkways which will give to men and women of moderate means the opportunity, the invigoration and the luxury of touring and camping amid scenes of great natural beauty like this.

All across the nation, and it is three thousand miles, at this time of the year, and in many parts of the nation at all times of the year, people are starting out for their vacations, vacations to be spent in part or in whole in National and State Parks. (They) Those people will put up at roadside camps or pitch their tents under the stars, with an open fire to cook by, with the smell of the woods, and the wind in the trees. They will forget the rush and the strain of all the other long weeks of the year, and for a short time at least, the days will be good for their bodies and good for their souls. Once more they will lay hold of the perspective that comes to men and women who every morning and every night can lift up their eyes to Mother Nature.

There is merit for all of us in the ancient tale of the fallacy, the tale of the Giant Antaeus, who every time he touched his Mother Earth, arose with strength



renewed a hundred fold.

This Park, therefore, together with its many sisters which are coming to completion in every part of our land, is in the largest sense a work of conservation. Through all of them we are preserving the beauty and the wealth of the hills, and the mountains and the plains and the trees and the streams. Through all of them we are maintaining useful work for our young men. Through all of them we are enriching the character and the happiness of our people.

We seek to pass on to our children a richer land -- a stronger Nation.

(I, therefore, dedicate) And, so, my friends,  
I now take great pleasure in dedicating Shenandoah Na-  
tional Park, (to this) of dedicating it to this and suc-  
ceeding generations of Americans for the recreation and for  
the re-creation which we (shall) find here. (Prolonged  
applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON  
MONTICELLO, VIRGINIA  
July 4, 1936

Senator Glass, Governor Peery, Mr. Gibbons,  
ladies and gentlemen:

As my old friend, Carter Glass, has so well  
suggested, I have come here today to renew my homage to  
the sage of Monticello.

It seems to me that it was symbolic that  
Thomas Jefferson should live on this mountain-top of  
Monticello. On a mountain-top all paths unite. And  
Jefferson was (s) the meeting point of all of the vital  
forces of his day. (Applause)

There are periods (of) in history when one man  
seems great because those who stand beside him are small.  
Jefferson was great in the presence of many great and free  
men. When we read of the patriots of 1776 and the fathers  
of the Constitution we are taken into the presence of men  
who caught the fire of greatness from one another and all  
became elevated above the common run of mankind.

The source of their greatness was the stirring  
of a new sense of freedom. They were tasting the first  
fruits of self-government and freedom of conscience. They  
had broken away from a system of peasantry, away from  
indentured servitude. They could build for themselves a

new economic independence. Theirs were not the gods of things as they were, but the gods of things as they ought to be. (Applause) And so, as Monticello itself so well proves, they used new means and new models to build new structures.

I have always thought that of all (these) the builders of (the Republic) those days it is perhaps generally conceded that Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson possessed what may be roughly described as the most fertile minds. Franklin was stranger to no science, to no theory of philosophy, to no avenue of invention. Jefferson had (these) those qualities in equal part (and) but with greater opportunity in the days of peace which followed the Revolution, Jefferson was enabled more fully to carry theory into practice.

Farmer, lawyer, mechanic, scientist, architect, philosopher, statesman, he encompassed the full scope of the knowledge of his time and his life was one of the richest diversity. To him knowledge and ideal were fuel to be used to feed the fires of his own mind, not just wood to be left neatly piled in the wood box. (Applause)

More than any historic home in America, Monticello appeals to me as an expression of the personality of its builder. In the design, not (alone) of the whole alone but of every room, (and) of every part (thereof) of

every room, in the very furnishings which Jefferson devised on his own drawing board and made in his own workshop, in all of that there speaks ready capacity for detail and, above all, creative genius. (Applause)

He was a great gentleman. He was a great commoner. And, my friends, the two are not incompatible. (Applause)

He applied the culture of the past to the needs and the life of the America of his day. His knowledge of history spurred him to inquire into the reason and justice of laws, habits and institutions. His passion for liberty led him to interpret and adapt them in order to better the lot of mankind.

Shortly before taking the office (as) of President (of the United States) he wrote to a friend, "I have sworn on the Altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." His life served that consecration. Constantly he labored to enlarge the freedom of the human mind and to destroy the bondage imposed on it by ignorance, poverty and political and religious intolerance.

On one day (in) of his long life he gave to the world a Declaration of Independence on behalf of political freedom for himself and his fellow-Americans. But his Declaration of Independence for the human mind was a



continuing achievement, renewed and reiterated every day (that he lived) of his whole life.

Yes, one hundred and sixty years have passed since the Fourth of July, 1776. On that day, Thomas Jefferson was thirty-three years old. His imagination, his enthusiasm and his energy, the qualities that youth offers in every generation, were symbolic of that (whole) generation of men, who not only made a nation in the wealth of their imagination and energy, but, because their youthful wings had not been clipped, were able to grow with the nation and guide it in wisdom throughout their lives. (Applause)

And so, through all the intervening years America has lived and grown under the system of government established by Jefferson and his generation. As nations go, we live under one of the oldest continuous forms of democratic government in the whole world. And in (this) that sense we are old.

But the world has never had as much human ability as it needs, and a modern democracy in particular needs, above all things, the continuance of the spirit of youth. Our problems of 1936 call as greatly for the continuation of imagination, and energy and capacity for responsibility as did the age of Thomas Jefferson and his fellows. (Applause)

Democracy needs now, today, as it found then, men developed to the limit of their capacity, through education, for ultimate responsibility. Emergencies and decisions in our individual and community and national lives are the stuff out of which national character is made. (Applause) Preparation of the mind, (and) preparation of the spirit of our people for such emergencies, (and) for such decisions is the best available insurance (for) against the security and development of our democratic institutions.

Was the spirit of such men as Jefferson the spirit of a Golden Age gone now and never to be repeated in our history? Was the feeling of fundamental freedom which lighted the fire of their ability a miracle we shall never see again?

That is not my belief. It is not beyond our power to re-light that sacred fire. There are no limitations upon the Nation's capacity to obtain and maintain true freedom, no limitations except the strength of our Nation's desire and determination. (Applause)

On the hillside below where we stand is the tomb of Thomas Jefferson. He was given many high offices in State and Nation. But the words recorded above his grave, chosen by himself, are only these:

"HERE WAS BURIED THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDE-  
PENDENCE, OF THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA  
FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND FATHER OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA." (Applause)

The honors which other men had given him were  
unimportant; the opportunities he had given to other men  
to become free were all that really counted. (Prolonged  
applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE STOCK CATTLEMEN CONFERRING IN WASHINGTON  
WITH RESPECT TO GRAZING ADMINISTRATION  
July 8, 1936, 12 Noon

It is good to see you all and I wish I could attend the conferences you are having because I have been tremendously interested in the problem of public lands, not only on the forestry end but especially in the state of New York itself on the grazing end. I run into it on my other farm down in Georgia where we have a good deal of that problem.

I am awfully glad that this cooperative movement is going so well because it seems to me, under this Taylor Act, one of the essentials is to have cooperation from the people who use the public land.

During the past two or three years we have made great progress along that line and we have certainly learned a great deal in the past few years about the use and care of land. We have had some pretty horrible examples during our lifetime of the misuse of land and people who live on the land are becoming more and more conscious of the misuse to which the land has been put. We are learning each year about the better use of land. Twenty-five or thirty years ago very few people understood, for instance, what over-grazing really meant. We have come to understand it better. We don't know about



it fully. Nor do we know what the final solution of the problem of drought is going to be. We do know that in a great many parts of the country the water table, as we call it, is dropping down pretty seriously and that in a good many areas the top surface of the land is blowing away.

We also know of a good many areas that used to be in trees are no longer in trees. We haven't got the final answer and it is up to all of you good people to help us to find the final answer. A lot of the work is still experimental and that is why the interest of the local people is of such great importance.

We are buying under this new Act, I think, sixty million acres more to be added to the original acreage under the Taylor Act and we are getting a national policy in regard to it which seems to be working out pretty well.

I am awfully keen about the work you are doing. As I said, I wish I could go to your own conferences and sit in with you because, like everybody else, I have a good deal to learn.

It is good to see you.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION  
OF THE TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.  
July 11, 1936

Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia, Secretary  
Ickes, Commissioner Moses, ladies and gentlemen:

Many of you who are here today, old people like myself, can remember (that) when (you) we were boys and girls the greater part of what are now the Boroughs of the Bronx and Queens were cultivated (as) farm land. A little further back but not much more than (one) a hundred years ago, my own great-grandfather owned a farm in Harlem, right across there (indicating), close to the Manhattan approach (to) of this bridge. But I am quite sure, Bob Moses, that he never dreamed of the bridge.

In the older days there was no need for a (great) structure like this connecting Long Island and Manhattan and the mainland; and even if a vast population in those days had needed it, human ingenuity and engineering skill could not have built it.

Some of us who are charged with the responsibilities of government pause from time to time to ask ourselves whether human needs and human inventions are going to change as (greatly) rapidly in the generations to come as they have changed in the generation that has passed.

It is not alone that as time goes by we are confronted with new needs -- needs created by hitherto undreamed of conditions -- it is also because growth in human knowledge labels (now) things as needs (many) today, things which in the olden days we did not think of as needs.

For (instance) example, it was not so long ago that no one used to protest against the dumping of sewage and garbage into our rivers and harbors. No one used to protest that our schoolhouses were badly ventilated and badly lighted. No one used to protest because there were no playgrounds for children in crowded tenement areas. No one used to protest against firetraps (or) and factory smoke.

In those days government was not interested in helping to provide bathing beaches, (and) swimming pools and recreational areas; nor had those who toiled in those days conceived the thought that they were entitled to at least one (day of) day's rest in seven (and) or entitled to an annual vacation.

There are a few among us, luckily a few, luckily only a few, who still, consciously or unconsciously, live in a state of constant protest against the daily processes of meeting modern needs. Most of us, I am glad to say, are willing to recognize change and to give it reasonable and constant help. (Applause)

Government itself, whether it be that of a city or that of a sovereign state or that of the union of states, must, if it is going to survive, recognize change and give to new needs reasonable and constant help. Government itself cannot close its eyes to the pollution of waters, to the erosion of soil, to the slashing of forests, any more than it can close its eyes to the need for slum clearance and schools and bridges. Government itself is, of necessity, more complex because all life is more complex. The machinery of government and the cost of government under, for example, Mayor Seth Low in 1901 would not serve the essential needs of the people of the city of New York in the days of Mayor LaGuardia in 1936. Yes, people require and people are demanding up-to-date government in place of antiquated government, just as they are requiring and demanding Triborough bridges in the place of ancient ferries.

This (Triborough) Bridge was neither in its conception nor in its building a matter of purely local concern. Nation, state and city, each in its own way, has contributed to the gigantic undertaking. And it will serve the people not only in all the boroughs of this largest of cities; it will serve also the people of Long Island, of up-State New York and our neighbors of



Connecticut and New Jersey; and it will serve the hundreds of thousands of those living in all the other states and in foreign countries, who visit New York on matters of business and (of) pleasure. And so you see that the United States has an interest and a stake in this bridge.

At a time of great human suffering the construction of (this) the bridge was undertaken among the very first of the tens of thousands of projects launched by states and counties and municipalities and financed in part with Federal funds.

You, Governor Lehman, and you, Mayor LaGuardia, are personally familiar with this great array of public improvements. You know of the other tunnels and bridges, of the sewage disposal programs, of the schoolhouse and hospital construction, of the additions and repairs to public buildings and public enterprises of every kind. Because of your deep personal interest in all of this work, you have visualized its progress in every part of the nation. I am grateful to both of you for the cooperation you have given me as President of the United States. (Applause)

And I am grateful to you, the workers, from the top, from the members of the commission itself and the engineers, all the way down the ladder, I am grateful to you, the workers, skilled and unskilled, here at the

site and those workers in the mills and shops many miles distant, without whose strong arms, willing hands and clear heads there would be no celebration here today.

May the Triborough Bridge, in the years to come, justify our efforts and our hopes by (serving) truly serving the city, the state and the nation.

(Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE ROOSEVELT HOME CLUB CELEBRATION  
MOSES SMITH'S HOME, HYDE PARK, N. Y.  
July 11, 1936, 4 P.M.

(Moses Smith presided as Chairman. He introduced Judge John E. Mack, who spoke. He was followed by a soloist, who sang "My Own United States". Mr. Smith then introduced Representative Caroline O'Day, who was followed by Rev. Phillip O'Mahoney. The United States Military Band played "Home On The Range". Mrs. Smith then presented flowers to Mrs. Roosevelt. Moses Smith then made a short speech, at the end of which he introduced the President.)

Friends and neighbors:

Verily, my holiday has begun. It has begun with this nice homecoming meeting here in Hyde Park and with another nice family party which is to take place at five o'clock. (Laughter and applause)

I can look forward now to two or three weeks of freedom from official cares except, possibly, for the reading and acting on some forty or fifty dispatches a day; (Laughter) the signing of a bag full of mail once every four or five days unless, of course, I get caught in a fog down the coast of Maine, and I am rather praying for fog. (Laughter) Most people pray for light. We are told in church to pray for light. I don't, I pray for fog.

I have been hearing some wonderful things this afternoon. You know, I have been hearing Judge Mack on the air. I have heard his speeches in Convention and I have always wondered what he looked like when he was making a speech. (Laughter) Now I know.

And I have also discovered something else: When Mrs. Moses Smith gave the flowers to my wife somebody said, "Speech, speech," and my wife said, "I never make a speech." (Laughter)

Live and learn! (Laughter)

But I suppose today, up to the time my holiday began at three o'clock, was a fairly typical one of my life in the last three or three and a half years. I started off this morning, when I got off the train in New York and the first person I conferred with was the Mayor of the City of New York. We talked about new projects, useful projects to put unemployed people to work on, such as new schoolhouses and bridges, waterworks, and so forth. And then I talked with the Governor of the State of New York in regard to floods, for a large portion of our State, as you know, the southern tier, has been visited twice in the last two years with very serious floods on a number of rivers. After that



I conferred with the Administrator of Relief, Harry Hopkins, and his Assistant in New York, in regard to this very serious situation that has occurred for the second time in the Northwest. I can only give you a picture of it by telling you that two hundred and seventy-five counties are affected, seriously, by this drought. We have in this State, as you know, sixty-two counties, and out there the average size of a county is about twice the size of one of our counties. So you can see and get an idea of the land area that is affected.

There are some, as I remember it, two hundred and four thousand families -- and that is a lot of families -- and there are a great many more people when you come down to the individuals, probably over a million, possibly a million and a half people, who probably have no idea, no clear idea, as to what the future holds in store for them.

They are brave people, just as the people of this whole country have been brave during the serious days of the depression. They have kept up their heads and they have kept up their hopes that they have a right to expect that they will have every reasonable help not only in keeping alive but in having some future, some worth while future

made possible for them.

And so all the agencies, not only of the Federal Government but of the state governments and the local county governments are joining in this great task of relieving and of solving the problems which the drought has brought upon them. Their crops are burning up; their cattle have nothing to eat, and they themselves have very little either to eat or drink because most of the wells have dried up.

That is an illustration, however, of the next thing I had to do, which was the opening of the Triborough Bridge. We are very apt to think in terms of the spectacular and the obvious -- things like the Triborough Bridge that cost sixty million dollars, that unites three great boroughs, each of them with a population of more than a million souls. That is the spectacular side of what we have been doing. Of course, that Bridge put a great many people to work who needed work, not only on the Bridge, but back in the factories and in the forests and in the mines. I suppose, first and last, there were fifteen or twenty thousand people who were engaged at work in constructing that Bridge, either at the site or away from the site.

We are apt to think of the help that each of our

three forms of government, local, state and Federal, has given; we are apt to think of all that just in terms of this enormous structure. Yet, if we analyze it, we find that it depends very much on the size of the community.

I will give you an example: A little while ago I received in Washington a letter from a small town in the Middle West. It was signed -- there were four hundred voters in the town -- it was signed by three hundred and ninety of them. I don't know what Party the other ten belonged to. (Laughter) But the three hundred and ninety signatures expressed the idea to me that the finest thing that has happened to their town was the building of a new schoolhouse. To them that schoolhouse had been the great need of that town and it was the one thing that they and their wives and children wanted. They had not been able to raise the money to build it out there. Nobody would take their bond -- no bank would lend it to them except, perhaps, at a very high rate of interest. It was an honest, God-fearing community. They believed that over a period of ten or twelve or fifteen years they could pay back the loan, if they could get it on reasonable terms. The result was that the Federal Government made them the loan and gave them



a portion of the cost of the building in what we call "work relief". The building was built and the town feels just as proud of that little schoolhouse as the seven million people who live in New York City feel about their Triborough Bridge.

All over the country, in the thirty-one hundred counties, some useful work has been done. Speaking of schools, there have been built in the last three years over thirty thousand new schools in the United States. They have been built with Federal aid. There are more than a million desks -- additional desks for pupils. In other words, we can educate a million more children than we could three years ago.

We have built, I cannot tell you how many, but we have built not hundreds, but thousands of bridges. And we have built I don't know how many thousands of miles, not only of fine hard concrete roads, but also the farm-to-market roads that have been so much needed in every state.

To me, the interesting thing is that the usefulness of all of these thousands and tens of thousands of projects has depended in large part on the interest of the individual community. Of course, as you know, the origin of these projects is, in almost every case, in the community. The



community knows that it has a certain number of people to take care of, and they have been told that those people should, if possible, be given useful work. Therefore, it has been the community which has suggested what that work should be.

Where the community takes the greatest interest, in those places the work itself is the most valuable, the most permanent and the most satisfactory. On the other side of the picture, in those communities where there is very little interest in the needs of the community, that is where we have the occasional cases of projects that do not seem to anybody to be especially useful from the permanent point of view. So, the ultimate responsibility comes back to just what it was in the days of the New England Town Meetings in the year 1650. In other words, it is local interest in government and local understanding of government problems.

We have very little to fear in this country if we can increase in the next few years the understanding of and interest in government such as we have seen in this country in the past three years. That has been the greatest contribution of the four years of the depression followed by the

three years of the revival. (Applause)

And so, as Mr. Wilson has so well put it in the prayer, I cannot help feeling that the undertaking heart goes with equal strength, equal importance, with the understanding of the problem itself. I think we have increased the functioning of our understanding heart in this country. There are more and more people who are looking at the social needs of our land. There are more and more people who are coming to realize that in many other nations they have gone farther in the past towards the meeting of social needs than we have, and that we can go a good long way in catching up with them, to bring ourselves up to what might be called the modern conception or ideal of what may be best described as personal security for the men, women and children who make up the great mass of our population.

That has been our ideal during these years, and I believe that it is going to be the ideal of the country during the next few years. I believe that the country is going to insist on the maintenance of that ideal and insist on action looking toward its accomplishment. (Applause)

I can amend the old saying by telling you that time, tide and brides wait for no man. (Laughter) (Referring

to his attendance at the wedding of Minister Ruth Bryan Owen which was to take place at Hyde Park at five o'clock.)

It is awfully good to see you and I hope to come back to another meeting of our Home Club very soon. In the meantime, may we have a little clear weather here and a little fog off the coast of Maine. (Applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.  
July 30, 1936 - 9:00 P.M. DST

It is good to see all you good people again.  
You know I have been a close neighbor of yours for 52  
years. I haven't been in St. Andrews now for about 15  
years but I hope to come back and see more of you.  
(Applause)



ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO QUEBEC, QUE., CANADA  
July 31, 1936

Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, my  
friends and neighbors of Canada:

From the very moment I received the hospitable  
invitation of your Governor General, I have been filled  
with the most happy anticipation of this all too brief  
visit. Canada and its people have (always) ever had a  
(very) real hold on my affection; and I am happy again  
to be able to assure you of this fact in person and to  
express my grateful appreciation of the warmth of your  
welcome. (Applause)

That I am not a stranger may be illustrated by  
the fact that since the age of two I have spent the majority  
of my summers in the Province of New Brunswick, and it may  
be proved also by my recent most refreshing cruise along  
the beautiful shores of the Maritime Provinces where once  
more I have found friendship, relaxation and deep content-  
ment.

Nor am I ignorant or unmindful of the charms of  
other sections of this great Dominion -- Ontario and that  
great empire which extends west of it to the Pacific.

But to many of my countrymen, and I am no excep-  
tion to this rule, Quebec has a fascination all its own.  
(Applause) The Plains of Abraham and the cliffs which lead

to them are eternal memorials to brave French, to brave British and to brave American (colonists) colonials who have fallen in battle, be it in victory or in defeat.

Yet there is a nobler monument: For on these fields of battle was born the living miracle which we are privileged to see today -- two great racial stocks residing side by side in peace and friendship, each contributing its particular genius in the molding of a nation. (Applause) (This) That is a monument worthy of those who gave their lives; this is an example from which all thinking men draw deep satisfaction and inspiration.

While I was on my cruise last week, I read in a newspaper that I was to be received with all the honors customarily rendered to a foreign ruler. Your Excellency, I am grateful for the honors; but something within me rebelled at that word "foreign" (Laughter, applause) I say this because when I have been in Canada, I have never heard a Canadian refer to an American as a "foreigner." He is just an "American." (Laughter, applause) And, in the same way, across the border in the United States, Canadians are not "foreigners," they "Canadians." (Applause, laughter)

I think that that simple little distinction (illustrates) proves to me better than anything else the relationship between our two countries.

On both sides of the line we are so accustomed to (an) the undefended boundary three thousand miles long that we are inclined perhaps to minimize its vast importance, not only to our own continuing relations but also to the example which it sets to the other nations of the world.

Canadians and Americans visit each other each year by the hundreds of thousands -- but, more important, they visit each other without the (use) necessity of a passport(s). And, within recent months, another significant action speaks louder than words, for the trade agreement which I had the privilege of signing with your Prime Minister last Autumn is tangible evidence of the desire of the people of both countries to practice what they preach when they speak of the good neighbor. (Applause)

In the solution of the grave problems that face the world today, frank dealing, cooperation and a spirit of give and take between nations is more important than ever before. The United States and Canada, and, indeed, all parts of the British Empire share a democratic form of government which comes to us from common sources. We have adapted these institutions on both sides of the border to our own needs and our own special conditions, but fundamentally they are the same.

The natural sympathy and understanding that



exists between us was, I feel, demonstrated in the universal feeling of grief when the news of the death of the late King (George) was received in the United States. We felt not only that the head of a friendly nation had been removed but that a friend whose voice had penetrated into almost every home in the United States had been taken from us -- a great King and a great gentleman. (Applause)

It has also been my privilege in bygone years to know his Majesty, King Edward, and we look forward to the day when, finding it possible to come again to the Dominion, he may also visit with his neighbors in the United States. (Applause)

Monsieur le Premier Ministre de Quebec, (Prolonged applause) Monsieur le Maire,

Ces aimables paroles que vous venez de m'adresser au nom de votre grande province et de votre belle ville, et que vous adressez, par moi, au peuple des Etats-Unis, me touchent profondément, et je vous prie de croire que je suis très sensible à la chaleur de votre accueil. (Applause)

Que de scènes de valeur et d'héroïsme ce nom de Quebec évoque en nous, et que de noms illustres s'associent à ce noble roc.

C'est pour rendre hommage à ces héros que viennent tous les ans à Quebec des milliers de mes compatriotes. Ils y prolongent leur séjour, séduits par la beauté merveilleuse de ce site, le doux charme de ses campagnes et l'accueil hospitalier de ses habitants. (Applause) Cette hospitalité canadienne, si douce et si franche, est devenue une tradition dans mon pays. C'est par ces échanges de visite, par ces contacts répétés entre Canadiens et Américains que nous



parviendrons à resserrer encore les liens déjà étroits  
qui unissent nos deux peuples. (Applause)

(English translation is as follows:

Mr. Prime Minister of Quebec, Mr. Mayor:

The words of kindness which you have addressed to me in the name of your great Province and of your beautiful City and which you address through me to the people of the United States touch me deeply; and I beg you to believe that I am deeply sensible of the warmth of your welcome.

What scenes of valor and heroism this name of Quebec stirs in us; what illustrious names are associated with this noble rock.

It is to pay homage to those heroes that thousands of my compatriots come every year to Quebec. Here they prolong their stay, lured by the great beauty of this site, by the soft charm of your countryside and by the hospitable greeting of your inhabitants. This Canadian hospitality, so simple and so open, has become a tradition in my country.

It is by these exchanges of visits, by these continuous contacts between Canadians and Americans that we shall come to tighten the close bonds which already unite our two peoples.

And Mr. Mackenzie King, (laughter; applause)  
you already know the path to Washington. (Laughter) I  
hope much that you will come and visit me and revisit me  
again.

And Your Excellency, we are looking forward, as  
you know, to a visit from you and her Excellency to Mrs.  
Roosevelt and myself at the White House as soon as it may  
be convenient for you. (Applause) May we speed the day

when the heads of the Canadian and American nations will see more of each other, not as foreigners but as neighbors and friends. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA  
August 13, 1936

I am very glad to see you today. I have come out for a few days to see something at first hand. I have to read a lot of reports down in Washington, but nothing is as valuable as seeing the problems of the Nation with your own eyes.

I am very glad to come here again because I notice a good deal of difference between the conditions now and what they were the last time I came through by daylight in 1933. (Applause)

It is good to see you all. Thank you for coming down to the station.

INFORMAL. EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA  
August 13, 1936

(The meeting was held at the CCC Camp near Johnstown. There were approximately ten thousand people present. Mayor Shields of Johnstown presided and introduced the President. Governor Earle spoke as well. The President's speech follows:)

Ladies and gentlemen:

My first thought in coming to Johnstown and to this section of the great State of Pennsylvania is to bear a simple word of thanks, of gratitude to you good people who showed such heroic courage last March when you found yourselves in dire peril.

You have shown the finest qualities of good American citizens, and the whole country is grateful to you for the way you faced those dangers of that time.

We want to keep you, as far as we can, from having to face that situation in the days to come. The Federal Government, I need not assure you, so long as I have anything to do with it, is going to cooperate with your communities and with your State in taking every possible measure to prevent floods in the future. (Applause)



I came here especially to see with my own eyes what I had read about and seen in photographs. I am going through various sections of the country on that same mission because I believe I can render a better service if I have seen things at first hand than if I just stayed in Washington.

And so, again, I want to express my gratitude to you for your courage and the way you are facing the situation today.

Many thanks. (Applause)

INFORMAL. EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
CLEVELAND GREAT LAKES EXPOSITION  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
August 14, 1936

President Crawford, Senator Bulkley, ladies and gentlemen: I am on a real holiday and having an exceedingly good time. I was very glad in fact when the radio announcer said that this was not going to be a political speech (interrupted by clatter of breaking dishes -- laughter) -- I was not only appreciative of the crash (laughter) but I took occasion to wiggle my finger with joy at my old college friend, Chester Bolton. I said I had learned a lot after that drive this morning. After we had gone about three-quarters of the way, the Mayor of Cleveland called attention to the large number of people, and I said, "How many people do you think I have seen?" He said, "Oh, about three million." (Laughter) I congratulate Cleveland on its growth. (Laughter - applause)

There was only one thing I was worried about. We have been trying to put people to work, but I am afraid that today the number of work hours accomplished in this charming city will be away below what they ought to be.

This is the third exposition that I have gone to in 1936. The fact of three great expositions in the country -- and there is a fourth way out on the coast -- all running simultaneously in one year, means something. It means that things are a lot better in the country than they have been for some years past. I learned something else. I had always supposed that an exposition took anywhere from three to five years of planning before it was held. Now we know that we can stage one in six months if the community is behind it.

(Applause)

I think you have rendered a real service, not merely to the City and the State, not merely to all of those states which border on the Great Lakes, but also to the whole of the country. I wish I could have spent a good many days, not only looking at the more serious exhibits, but also playing on the Midway. (Laughter)

I am trying to see, as you know, at this time of the year -- during the Summer -- at first hand some of the work which is being carried on by government of all kinds. I have been especially desirous of seeing work that was caused by -- not a depression, not man, but what

we used to call in the old days an act of God. That is why I have been visiting some of the flood areas in the East and shall visit more. That is why I am going out to the great drought area of the West -- because I believe that in seeing things at first hand I can get a better picture and I can have a more useful impression in Washington than if I merely sat at my desk there and read a great many pages of reports and looked at photographs.

What I have seen leads me to believe more and more that the country as a whole recognizes some of these great national problems, such as the prevention of floods and the curtailment of the consequences of drought, not merely from a local point of view but from a national point of view. The destruction of property, the loss of lives in a place like Johnstown, or on the Connecticut River in New England, the serious impairment of health, the destruction of crops and livestock in the far West -- all of these catastrophes affect those of us who are fortunate to live in places that have not been affected by flood and drought, and it is a very encouraging thing, I think, to all of us, to realize that the Nation as a



whole is looking at the Nation as a whole from a national point of view more and more with every passing year.

These expositions further strengthen that purpose of national understanding and national solidarity. I would like to see some exposition started somewhere that would have as its principal objective the drawing of a record number of people from the furthest points of the country as well as from points nearer home. The fact that people all over the East are visiting this Exposition in Cleveland -- that they are coming here from the South -- that the State of Florida put up a fine building here and that people from the Coast are stopping off on their way to and from the East, means that Cleveland is rendering a national service.

Incidentally, it is not just a question of education and instruction -- it is also a question of having a good time. A good many people in this country today are entitled to a good time after the things they have been through and especially after the courage with which they have faced difficult conditions during these past few years.

I am awfully proud of the American people. I was awfully proud, for instance, yesterday, to see the expressions

on the faces of the people of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who, working together as a unit, came through a very serious disaster to their town. That spirit hasn't failed us in the past and it is not going to fail us in the future.

That is why I think I am entitled to say to you, on behalf of the Nation, that you are doing a fine job here in Cleveland -- a fine job for the Nation.

I only wish I could stay for a whole week and see it all.

INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA  
August 14, 1936  
4.15 P.M.

(There were about 10,000 people present.)

My friends: I am very glad to stop in Erie, even if it is only for a minute.

One of the penalties of being on the main line here is that so many people go right through without stopping. (Laughter)

You know, I have one great memory about Erie. In the war days, in the Spring of 1917, when we decided on a great program of building destroyers for the Navy, we picked Erie as a place to make the shafts of those destroyers, and the record that was made here for speed and efficiency pleased everybody throughout the country.

I have been going around to a number of places on what I call a "look-see" trip. (Laughter) I wanted to see some of the conditions at first hand, the conditions in the flood area both of Pennsylvania and the southern tier of New York. I have been up in New England and in about ten days I am going out West to see the

opposite of floods, to see a number of states that have been very hard hit by the drought. I am doing this because I can get a much better picture of it and a much better understanding than if I sat at a desk in Washington. (Applause)

From all that I hear, Erie, in common with most parts of the country, is looking and acting a whole lot better than a few years ago. ("You are right." Applause)

So, my friends, it has been good to see you and I hope some day that it will be more than just a train stop.



WILKES BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA  
August 15, 1936, 3:00 P.M.

AUDIENCE: (Referring to several people who wore sunflower emblems in their lapels) Never mind, nobody ever saw a sunflower bloom in November.  
(Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: That is true; that is a new idea and a good one.

(The President shook hands with a number of people. The stop was a very brief one and as the train moved out the President said and waved "Good bye.")

MAUCH CHUNK, PENNSYLVANIA  
August 15, 1936, 4:30 P.M.

AUDIENCE: Sunflowers don't grow in Mauch Chunk. You cannot find them on the hills here.

(The President shook hands with a number of people, the stop being a very brief one. Somebody in the audience said, "Auf Wiedersehn". The President waved good-bye and the train moved out.)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF HIS SPECIAL TRAIN  
GARRETT, INDIANA  
August 26, 1936

(A stop was made at Garrett for Governor McNutt to come aboard.)

The Governor says that I do not have to be introduced to an Indiana crowd. That is alright. In fact, as I remember it two years ago, when I came through Gary and also Garrett, it was pretty late at night and I think I had gone to bed and I did not see anybody.

I am going on out, as you know, further West, into the Northwest, to see some of the worst of the drought conditions.

I must say this as a Hudson River farmer that I have been looking at corn in Indiana today and I think our corn on the Hudson River is a little better than yours, this year. I think it will be this year only because generally you raise better corn than we do.

I am, of course, very much disturbed about those parts of the country that have had practically a total crop failure and that is why I am going out to look at it and get information at first hand.

It is good to see you. Good-bye. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF HIS SPECIAL TRAIN  
GARY, INDIANA

August 26, 1936

(There were about thirty thousand people in the audience. Governor McNutt introduced the President.)

When we came into the station just now, Paul McNutt said, "So this is Indiana." May I say that it is a lot happier looking Indiana than the last time I was here.  
(Applause)

Of course I am very glad to know that things are going so much better, that there is so much more prosperity in Gary and other great industrial centers of the Middle West.

I am on this trip because I want to see at first-hand some of the problems and some of the difficulties of our neighbors further west who have not had a chance to make any crops at all this year. And I am doing it not only to help them but also because I believe, and I think you believe, that their prosperity out there in the western farming area has a very direct influence on our prosperity further east in the industrial centers.

And so, my friends, I am glad to stop here this time. The last time we went through Gary, we went through at about forty miles an hour trying to make up time. I hope

the next time I will not only be able to make a stop  
but be able to get off and see more of you in your own  
home town. (Prolonged applause)



INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF HIS SPECIAL TRAIN  
HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA  
Friday, August 28, 1936, 9 P.M.

My friends: I am sorry I cannot be here by daylight, but it is better to come at night and have you greet me this way than not come at all.

I have had a very interesting two days, first in North Dakota and today in parts of South Dakota. I have had my old friend, Governor Berry, with me, and also Senator Bulow, and I have seen a lot of things I came out here to see at first hand. I think it is better to see these things at first hand than to stay in Washington reading blue prints and reports.

What I have seen in these last two days convinces me that we are on the right track. We are trying to restore this country out through here to a position where we can go ahead in South Dakota to better times, not only in the cities but on the farms. (Applause)

I told the good people this morning that of course no city in an agricultural country can exist unless the farms are prosperous. We have got to cooperate with one another

instead of trying to buck one another. (Applause)

That is why we have been trying to do what they call "planning". I hear the word "planning" is not popular with some people, but one reason why the water table has sunk as low as it is is because we did not think about the future twenty years ago. When we think of that we know that it makes good sense and that is why this cooperative work is going to go forward pretty well.

Not only the Federal Government, but the state government and the local governments, the people on the farm and the people in the cities are cooperating to make good on what we are trying to do.

It is a fine thing to know that you people out here are not despondent the way some people back East have told us. I have come out here to find you with your chins up, looking towards the future with confidence and courage. That is why I am grateful to you for the attitude you are taking.

As I said, it is a question of working together and I am very, very certain that we will have your cooperation in making the days to come more happy and prosperous than in the past.

Incidentally, I notice a good deal of a change up here from the days when wheat was selling at 25¢ and corn at 10¢, even if we have not got so much wheat and corn. And next year we hope that we will have them and that the prices for them will be better than they were in the old days.

I am glad to be here, although I wish I could have been here by daylight. I hope some day in the future to come back by daylight and see more of you. Many thanks. (Applause)

Now I hope you will excuse me. I have got to go back into the car and do some work. Good night.  
(Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
SIDNEY, NEBRASKA  
Monday, August 31, 1936, 10:00 A.M.

As you know, I am here on a sad mission -- on my way to attend the funeral of a very distinguished American, the Secretary of War, George Dern. As you will all remember, Secretary Dern was a native of the State of Nebraska. Because of this mission I cannot, with propriety, make a long speech to you. I want simply to tell you that I am taking this opportunity to look into some of the problems of this part of Nebraska.

I am sorry that the Governor is not here because of illness, but I expect to see him in Des Moines next Thursday. I am glad that the State is so well represented by my old friend, Congressman Coffee, who is with us today.

I want particularly to learn something at first hand about what you have done in this part of the State in relation to Summer fallowing. As I understand it, you have taken the lead in this and that that is in at least part responsible for your making a twenty per cent crop. There are a great many sections of the



country that have not made any crop.

I want also to hear about the progress of the cattle purchasing program on the part of the Federal Government.

All of these things are tying in together and I am confident that we shall have in this State the same fine cooperation on the part of local government and citizens and the State and Federal governments that I have found everywhere I have gone on my travels.

And so, my friends, I am glad to be with you today.

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF HIS SPECIAL TRAIN  
CHEYENNE, WYOMING  
September 2, 1936, 10:55 A.M.

(The President was introduced by Acting Governor Hunt.)

As you know, I have already had a very successful conference with Governor Miller in regard to the drought situation in Wyoming. That is in line with the conferences that I am having with the Governors of those states which are affected by the present drought problem.

I was very glad to see, coming through this state on the U. P., that further west the conditions are not so bad.

I am sorry that I have not the time to inspect that part of the state to the east and north - the northeast, where the drought problem has been very serious.

We are trying to tie in all of the various agencies that have to do with drought, the local authorities, the state government and then the Federal Departments. That is why, on this train, we have the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of Resettlement and the Administrator of Relief, all working together towards a program which we hope is going to make things better

in the years to come.

As a matter of fact, of course, the problem in this state is not as serious as it was in 1934 and I am glad to see on this trip, taking things by and large, we are much more prosperous than we were then.

One of the best indications of our increasing prosperity is the very large number of tourists that are moving around this country this summer. In the national parks and in the national forests the actual number of people who are seeking recreation during the summer is greater than it was in 1929, and that is saying a lot.

The train is about to pull out. It has been good to see you. Good bye. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
JULESBURG, COLORADO  
September 2, 1936, 3:00 P.M.

(The President was introduced by Governor Johnson of Colorado)

My friends: when my plans were changed I found that I was going through a corner of Colorado and I sent a telegram to Governor Johnson, asking him to join the train in order that I could have with him the same kind of a conference that I have had with the Governors of a number of other states that have been affected by the drought. So, for the past couple of hours, we have been talking on the train.

We have Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture with us, Administrator Tugwell of the Resettlement Administration and Mr. Hopkins of the Relief Administration. We have been going over the situation as it affects this particular state.

I wish I had more time to study at first hand the situation in Colorado. Apparently the state as a whole is pretty fortunate, although this eastern section, both the northeastern section and the southeastern section have been a good deal affected.

As you know, we are all working together. We have three problems before us: the first is the



immediate problem of taking care of the feeding of people during the summer, the second is the problem of taking care of people during the next winter, until next spring, when we hope we will have more rain. The third problem relates to the long range planning so that we can beat this problem once and for all by the proper use of land.

As you know, we are all interested in this. It is something that is a fairly new problem because twenty-five years ago, when we had all the land in the world still open to settlement, that problem did not exist. Today the unlimited land which existed in the old days of the frontier is gone and we find that we have to use the land in a different and better way than we have used it during the past generation.

I believe that by cooperation between the people, the local governments, the state government and the Federal government that we are going to work out something that will mean greater prosperity for all of the people, not only in the drought section but in every part of the country as well.

I have been preaching back East that if one section of this country, like the Great Plains area has a bad year or a seriously affected, it affects the people back East, the people down South and the people on

the Coast very nearly as much as it does you people who are in the drought area. That is why I am here on a "look-see" trip.

I am glad to see you and I hope to come back again to see you one of these days soon. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA  
September 2, 1936

I wish very much that I could have arranged a schedule so that I could have driven out to see the second largest dirt dam in the United States.

I am very familiar with the blueprints of the Sutherland project and I saw some of the dirt further up the line where they are carrying the water under the waters of the South Platte. I am delighted to know that this project is 95% complete.

This project, with the other two large projects in this State, splendidly illustrates what can be accomplished by cooperation between different governmental agencies. As you know, most of its cost is being raised by you people who are interested in the project itself. I think I am right in saying that the contribution of the Federal Government is only 30% of the entire cost of the project. That 30% has meant giving work to somewhere around 3,000 people -- it served two good purposes.

When I was up in one of the New England states, where they have the somewhat different problem of flood control, I saw another great earth dam which was supposed

to hold back the waters of one of the rivers in Vermont which, only a few years ago, in one cloudburst, did six million dollars worth of damage. The total cost of that dam was only about a million and a half dollars and this Spring there was another cloudburst with just as much rain as they had had in 1927, but that dam was enough to hold the whole of the waters resulting from that cloudburst and it did not do one dollar's worth of damage.

Our problem here is just the opposite, but I can say to you what I said to the Governor of Vermont when he was sitting beside me in the automobile on the top of that dam. I said, "Governor, it seems to me that this is a pretty good example of cooperative boondoggling between your State and the Federal Government."

This is another example of fine cooperative boondoggling which is going to make its influence felt not only to you who are here today but also to the coming generations who will inhabit this part of the United States.

You are doing a splendid piece of work. In this drought area trip I have been impressed, as some of you know, by the splendid attitude of the people in



all of those states. And we don't want to depopulate  
those states -- we want to make them a better and safer  
place in which to live. (Applause)

INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
ATLANTIC, IOWA  
September 3, 1936, 9:30 A.M.

Good morning.

I am very sorry that I cannot stop off and do some motoring in this part of Iowa. But, as you know, my plans were changed because of the unfortunate death of the Secretary of War. That means that I have to go straight through to Des Moines. Also, I had hoped to go to the State Fair today, but that is impossible too, because I am having conferences with about six different Governors and I am going to have a pretty busy afternoon and evening.

As you know, I have been out on this trip trying to get some first hand information about the problem of the drought. We are trying to look at it from three different points of view, the first being that of relieving the immediate need. The second is the problem of taking care of the needs of a great many people during the coming winter and then, the third, is the problem of planning for the future. That third problem comes down in just three words, "better land use" and I know that the Federal Government is

doing everything it can to cooperate with the State Governments and the local governments in working out better land use, not only through the Middle West but also out through the Great Plains area.

I have been learning a lot and I am going to keep on learning.

It is good to see you all. (Applause)

I don't believe that I need to introduce to you the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. (Applause) Also the Administrator of Relief, Mr. Hopkins. (Applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MARK TWAIN MEMORIAL BRIDGE  
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI  
September 4, 1936, 10:15 A.M.

It is with earnest American pride and with a glory in American tradition that I enjoy this happy privilege today -- joining in this tribute to one who impressed himself upon the lives of youth everywhere (in) all through the last four score years and ten.

To look out across this (pleasant) vista where the life of Mississippi River boyhood was captured and recorded for posterity and to have a part in its commemoration is a privilege that I am happy to experience.

No American youth has knowingly or willingly excaped the lessons, the philosophy and the spirit which beloved Mark Twain wove out of the true life of which he was a part (along this majestic period.) Abroad, too, this peaceful valley is known around the world as the cradle of the chronicles of buoyant boyhood, and we are all boys. (Applause)

Mark Twain and his tales still live, though the years have passed and time has wrought its changes on the Mississippi. The little white town drowsing in



the sunshine of the days of Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer has become the metropolis of northeastern Missouri. The tiny handful of (complacent) population has grown to twenty-(three) five thousand souls --. (the seventh largest city in your state and the fourth in bustling industry.) The old steamboat landing is still there, -- the railroads and the buses and the trucks have not ended water transportation on the River, and for that I am very glad. (Applause)

It was my privilege last year to have a part in the opening of the centennial commemoration of Mark Twain's birthplace; on that occasion from the White House I pressed a key which caused a light to shine from the tall tower on Cardiff Hill. (-- the Mark Twain Memorial Lighthouse.) The perpetuation of Mark Twain's name, birthplace, and the haunts of his youth are very dear to me, especially because I, myself, as a boy, a younger boy than I am now, had the happy privilege of shaking hands with (him) Mark Twain. That was a day I shall never forget. With every American boy and every American who has ever been a boy I thrill today at (this) the great structure joining two great states in the

commemoration of youth's immortal.

When old Moses (D.) Salis and his associates found (his) their way to the junction of the Hannibal and the Mississippi back in 1818, (he) they little thought of the great stage of happy youth on which he was lifting the curtain. Likewise (he) they and the older folk of the tiny river settlement in Hannibal had little thought that Sam Clemens, playing about the steamboat landing, would live through the ages.

Likewise, they had little thought that the cabins and the frame houses and the white-washed fences would give way to thriving industrial plants, modern buildings, a splendid city hall and other impressive public structures.

(In place of the school house from which Huck Finn lured Tom Sawyer to truancy and the old swimming hole, you have eighteen modern grade schools, a high school, parochial schools and a fine library.)

The old candles and the oil lamps which Tom Sawyer had to fill are gone. In their place you have one of the most successful municipal electric light and power plants in the (country) Nation. (Applause)

And today we mark one more step of progress -- one more imprint of a changing order, a necessarily changing order (-- this great structure spanning the Mississippi.) The river ferry started to go when the old railroad bridge joined Missouri and Illinois back in 1870. As the years went by, this structure carried the rail, the horse-drawn and the motorized commerce in and out of Hannibal across the (Mississippi) River. Time has now taken another step and today we eliminate the hazards of railroad crossings, of high waters and mixed rail and vehicular traffic.

This bridge, with its three (fourths) quarters of a million dollars outlay, stands symbolic of what can be accomplished by the cooperation of local governments (with) and the Federal Government. Here, in this act of progress, we find the Federal Government, the City of Hannibal, the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois all joined together in (correlated) coordinated action. Together they have given you this new bridge.

And, my friends, working together in the days to come, they will greatly further the prosperity and convenience of the people of the United States in every

part of the Nation. (Applause)



INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS  
September 4, 1936

(The President was introduced by Governor Horner.)

My friends, I am a little bit rusty on local history but I hope that Jacksonville was named after Andrew Jackson.

We have been having a marvelously interesting trip, a trip on which I have learned a great deal about many sections of the country that have been going through this drought. I am more and more convinced that the country is beginning to understand that if one part of the Nation suffers, every other part suffers also. When I was passing through Gary, Indiana, I said from the back of the train that the prosperity of the steel workers in Gary was very much influenced by the ability of people out on the prairies to buy automobiles and harvesters. (Applause) And when I was out in the cattle country I told them that the prosperity of the cotton growers of the South had a very direct effect on the prices that they were getting for their cattle. I don't think they got it for a minute, but then I pointed out that if the people down in the cotton country had a good crop and

good prices for their cotton they would buy more western beef. (Applause)

That is the spirit and that is the objective that we are seeking in our national Government, to bring all the parts of the country in together so that every part will be prosperous.

It is going to take planning and I am not the least bit afraid of that, because if we had started planning a generation ago we would not have had so much trouble today. (Applause)

Prosperity is coming back and when it comes back we want to be quite sure that it does not disappear again overnight.

I am glad to have had the chance to stop here. I always wish that instead of going through at thirty or forty miles an hour on the train I could go a little slower by automobile and get to see more of the country and more of the people living in it. It is a great experience, going through the United States. It is one of the great privileges of being President.

Now we are going on to Springfield to have a conference with Governor Horner, my old friend, (applause)

and with officials of the State government of Illinois, and I am quite certain that I am going to get the same cooperation from them that I have found in the other States I have visited. I am looking forward to an interesting afternoon and I hope to come back to this State again -- what will I say? -- before the third of November. (Applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
STATE FAIR GROUNDS, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA  
September 5, 1936

(The President was introduced by Governor McNutt)

My friends, I have some very definite things to do today but I would much rather sit right here at the State Fair and see everything. (Applause)

One of the penalties of being President -- and there are a number of them -- is that I cannot go to State Fairs. I have even missed my own County Fair this year. I was brought up in an atmosphere of Fairs because my Father, when I was a very small boy, was still driving horses on the Grand Circuit.

While I do miss many things, at the same time I am very grateful for this opportunity of getting around the United States and seeing some of our problems at first hand. This trip that I have been on has taught me much and I am going back to Washington with a broader knowledge and a greater purpose of trying to continue the work of cooperation between the Federal Government and the State governments and the local governments to the end that this country of ours may be a happier and better and safer place to live in for us and our children. (Applause)



INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA  
September 5, 1933, 2:30 P.M.

My friends:

I am glad to come to Connerville for many reasons. One of them is that in the early days before the World War started - few of you can remember as far back as that - when I was in Washington I used to talk about battleships and submarines and lots of other Navy things with Congressman Gray, who was on the Naval Affairs Committee, when I was in the Navy Department.

We have had a wonderful day today and, in one way, I am sorry to be going back to Washington because I have had a very instructive tour. I have learned a lot about the needs of the country, especially those needs that have been caused by this great drought.

I am glad that things in Indiana are not as bad as they are in some other places.

As you know, we are undertaking plans not only to relieve the present situation but also to try to prevent this kind of thing from hurting us in the future as much as it has in the past.

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It is good to see you all. Good-bye.

(Applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE BALL PARK  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.  
SEPTEMBER 10, 1936, 11 A.M.

Governor Ehringhaus, my friends:

Yesterday and today I am carrying out a promise to myself made nearly thirty years ago, because it was nearly thirty years ago that I was last in Asheville. In those days I said to myself that I want to come back; I want to see all of this marvellous country and I want to go up into the Smokies. In those days I could not have got there in an automobile or even a horse and buggy. That is why I have come on this pleasure trip and it has been a pleasure every single minute.

I have been tremendously impressed by what we are doing in the opening up of the Smokies through this great National park. Apparently I am not the only one who has been impressed, because the great number of visitors up there in the Park has so far outstripped the road building and facilities that it is a problem how to handle the people.

As some of you perhaps know, I don't suppose there is anything in Nature that I am as fond of as trees.

Here in North Carolina and across the line in Tennessee we have, without question, the most wonderful tree growth in all of the United States.

The trees, perhaps, are not quite as big as some of the trees on the Pacific Coast, but I am told by all the experts and scientists -- some people might call them brain-trusters -- that there are more varieties of trees and shrubs and flowers down here than anywhere else.

I hope to come back here in the years to come, either as a Government servant or as a private citizen -- it makes very little difference which. I want to come back and spend some time seeing the new roads and more of this wonderful country of yours. And I am quite sure that millions of other Americans are going to come down here, as I want to do, and spend some time with you, so you might just as well get ready now to receive them.

(Applause)

Goodbye.



ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE GREEN PASTURES RALLY  
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA  
September 10, 1936, 6.30 P.M.

(The President arrived at Charlotte a little under an hour late, in the midst of a thunder shower. As the President mounted the stand, the rain subsided. Just before he started to speak, the sun came out and there was a rainbow in the sky. Mr. Robbins, who headed up the Rally, extended a word of welcome and introduced Mayor Ben E. Douglas of Charlotte. Mayor Douglas introduced Governor Ehringhaus, who introduced the President.)

Governor Ehringhaus, Mr. Mayor, my friends of Charlotte:

I notice that the rainbow shines in the sky (applause)  
and it is a fitting climax to two of the most delightful  
days that I have ever spent in my life. (Applause)

I am grateful, Governor Ehringhaus, for your hospitality  
and may I, through you, thank the people of the Old North  
State for the welcome that they have given me.

I am told that this meeting is a Green Pastures Meeting.  
And the showers that we have passed through today prove that  
the pastures of North Carolina are green. (Applause)

(Green Pastures!) What a memory those words call forth.  
In all our schooling, in every part of the land, no matter  
to what church we happen to belong, the old twenty-third psalm  
is in all probability better known to men, women and children  
than any other poem in the English language.

And in this great lyric, what do we best remember? --  
two lines

"He maketh me to lie down in green pastures;  
He leadeth me beside the still waters."

It does not greatly matter whether that symbol of an ideal of human physical and spiritual happiness was written in its original three thousand or five thousand or ten thousand years ago. It might have been written as well in the twentieth century of the Christian era.

Have you ever stopped to think that happiness is most often described in terms of the simple ways of nature rather than in the complex ways of man's fabrications? Perhaps it is because peace is necessary to ultimate happiness. Perhaps, therefore, when we seek a symbol of happiness, we do not go to the rush of crowded city streets or to the hum of machinery to find (the simile) our goal.

The ancient psalmist did not use the parable of the merchants' camel train or the royal palace or the crowded bazaar of the East. He had, in his day, as we have today, the problems of competing trade (of) and social crowding, and I venture to suggest that long before the Christian era, the ancient civilizations of the East were confronted with problems of social economics which, though small in point of (human) numbers and small in point of worldly goods were still, by comparison, as potent in their effect and as difficult in their solution as the extraordinarily similar problems of

social economics that face us in this (century) country today.

Be it remembered then, that (the) those kings and prophets reverted, just as we do today, to the good earth and the still waters when they idealized security of the body and mind.

A recent writer has suggested that the present President of the United States, because perhaps of (birth) where he was born and where he was trained (training) and perhaps because of his natural proclivity, he inevitably reverts to terms of land and water in his approach to any great (public) problem. I fear that I must plead guilty to (this) that charge -- though I do so with the reservation that this is in spite of the fact that during the greater part of my life I have been in far closer contact with the more exciting and more highly competitive give and take of the profession of the law, the practice of business and the exactions of public service.

Green pastures! Millions of our fellow Americans, with whom I have been associating in the past (fortnight) two weeks, out on the Great Plains of America, live with prayers and hopes for the fulfillment of what those words imply. Still waters! Millions of other Americans, with whom I also have been associated of late, (live) living with prayers and hopes either that the floods may be stilled -- floods that bring with them destruction and disaster to fields and flocks, to homesteads and cities -- or else they look for the Heaven-sent



rains that will fill their wells, their ponds and their peaceful streams.

Many years ago, I talked with a learned man about this continent -- about what (it) North America was like when the white man came. I asked him, ("Were) if the Great Plains, which extend hundreds and hundreds of miles (upon hundreds of miles from the Rockies near to the Mississippi, always bare of trees, always the pasturage of great waves of bison and millions of antelope?) from the Mississippi to the Rockies were always bare of trees, always the pasturage of buffalo and antelope.

"Yes," he (replied) said, "For many hundreds of years before the white man came, but it is my belief that trees could have grown and still could grow on those plains, but that they (were) have been prevented from (doing so) growing by the constant succession of prairie fires, (some of them) set either by the lightning (and some of them by) or the red men."

I asked him whether the streams of the Southland were always brown and full of silt before our white ancestors moved in. (He replied,) "No," he said, "in those earlier days, during the greater part of the year, the Southern rivers were clear streams, except perhaps for a week or so in the Springtime, when they had (many) moderate freshets, (and) small floods, (just as we do. When that occurred) and when they occur, some soil but very little soil was



washed from the uplands, (and) from the mountains of the South into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf, but because (they) these were seasonal only in their effect, and small in volume, the natural accretion of new top soil took the place of that which had run off to the sea."

If history gives a name to the day and age (in which) we are living in, I hope it will call this the era of rebuilding -- for it is my firm conviction that unless we, in our generation, start to rebuild, the Americans of a century hence will have lost the greater part of their natural and national heritage. (Applause)

My friends, it is because (in) I have spent these latter years (I have spent) so much (great a part of my life) in this Southland, and because I have come to know its fine people, its brave history, its many problems, that I speak not as a stranger to you who are gathered here from (the) seven states.

I have seen the denuding of your forests; I have seen the washing away of your top soil; (I have struggled through the red clay roads in the Springtime.) I have slid into the ditch from your red clay highways; and I have taken part in your splendid efforts to save your forests, to terrace your lands, to harness your streams and to push hard-surfaced roads into every county in every state. I have even assumed the amazing role of a columnist for a Georgia newspaper in

order that I might write powerful pieces against burning over the farm woodlot(s) and in favor of the cow, hog and hen program. (Applause)

May I add that it is because of practical experience on my own farm that for many years before I was inaugurated President I came to the conclusion that cotton, as it stood then, was essentially a speculative crop and that the planter of cotton, because he had nothing to say about the price he would receive, could never tell when he put the seed in the ground whether he would make a big profit by selling his crop for twenty-five cents a pound or go broke by selling his crop for five cents a pound. (Applause)

It is perhaps a bit of history hitherto unrecorded that in the month of March, 1933, I said this to Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace: I said, "In respect to cotton," and I talked to him about lots of crops, "I have a definite objective: The cotton farmer has been cursed for a generation by the fact of insecurity. The price for his crop has run up the scale and down the scale and up the scale and down the scale again. In recent years,-- mind you, I was speaking in 1933,-- "in recent years his total aggregate production has been so great that thirteen million bales overhang the market. He will starve on five cent cotton -- the South will starve on five cent cotton -- and just as long as this appalling carryover hangs over the market, he will never get a price

that will even bring him out whole. My objective, Mr. Secretary, is to control and reduce that unwieldy surplus; to get for (him) the cotton planter ten cent cotton (our) the first year we are in office and (to get him) twelve cent cotton or more for the next three years. (Applause) You and I must keep that goal ever before (our eyes) us."

And, my friends, I ask you in simple fairness, have we attained that goal? (Applause)

You know the story of cotton. You know the story of tobacco, too. There again your national government had a goal. I don't believe that the great tobacco growing states of the Nation would wish to go back to the days of "every man for himself and let the Devil take the hindmost." (Applause)

Again, long before I went to Washington, I was convinced that the long road that leads to green pastures and still waters had to begin with (a) reasonable prosperity. It seemed axiomatic to me that a cotton farmer who could get only five cents a pound for his crop could not be in a position properly to fertilize his land, or to terrace it, (or to rotate his crops, or to keep a cow or a few head of cattle,) or to plant a little orchard, or to cultivate a garden -- in other words, to work out for himself and his family a well-rounded, reasonably secure life that would tide him and them over a lean year of drought.

The same thing held true, I thought, in the case of the farmer whose principal crop was tobacco or whose principal



crop was peaches or whose principal crop was corn or wheat  
or cattle or hogs.

In other words, we could not go ahead to the next step  
(in the) of prevention of soil erosion throughout the South  
and indeed throughout the Nation, we could not go ahead to  
the transfer of thin pastures into forests and the transfer  
of submarginal plowed land into pastures and trees, (and)  
we could not go ahead to the use of many modern methods to  
stop soil erosion and to prevent floods until and unless the  
farmers of the Southland were able to make a reasonably  
decent living out of their (main crops) farms.

And what is the answer? Today, because of better prices  
for farm commodities, we are actually and actively engaged  
in taking these second steps. Not only have we aroused a  
public understanding, (and) a public approval of the need  
of ending soil erosion and water run-off, but we have enabled  
the public, through a practical prosperity, to begin to pay  
their debts, to paint their (houses) homes, to buy farm tools  
and automobiles, to send (mere) more boys and girls through  
school and college, to put some money in the bank and, in-  
cidentally, to know for the first time that the money in the  
bank is safe. (Applause)

So much for the green pastures and the still waters in  
their more literal physical terms. Those ancient words apply,  
however, with equal force to men and women and children.  
Your life and mine, though we work in the mill or in the



office or in the store, can still be a life in green pastures and beside still waters.

No man, (or) no woman, no family, can hope in any part of the country, to attain security in a city on starvation wages any more than they can hope on a farm to attain security on starvation crop prices. I do not have to tell you, who live in any of these southern states, which have factories in all of them, that a family that tries to subsist on a total wage income of three or four hundred dollars a year is just as much a drag on the prosperity of America as the farm family that seeks to subsist on a yearly cash income of a hundred (dollars) or two hundred dollars a year.

That is why (most) a good many thinking people in and out of finance and business and every other walk of life, believe that the National Recovery Act, during its short term of life, accomplished as much for the restoration of prosperity through the establishment of the minimum wage, the shortening of hours and the elimination of child labor, as any law put on the statute books of the Federal Government in the past century and a half. (Applause)

In the Summer of 1934, the head of one of the great mail order houses said to me, "Do you remember my telling you (in 1933) a year ago that the purchasing power of the South (has) had dropped to almost zero? Look at this report of our sales in all the southern states. All of our sales have increased, but those in the South have come back faster than

any, and the reason is that the South at last has (secured) begun to acquire purchasing power." (Applause)

And finally, (you and I have come) in this fourth year of definite upturn, you and I have come to appreciate another significant and inevitable result. (We) you and I live under three kinds of government -- and to all three we, as citizens, pay taxes. Our local estate taxes, mainly on real estate, go to the support of local and state functions of government such as schools and highways, city and county administrations, water supply, sewer systems, street lighting, peace officers and state institutions. And our Federal taxes, none of which by the way are on real estate, come in the form of tobacco and similar excises, and income, inheritance, (and) corporation taxes and are spent in the running of the Federal Government for national defense, for pensions, for forests, for parks, for highways, for public works of all kinds and for relief (for) of the unemployed.

Four years ago all of us, in every part of the United States, found that without any change in the local or state tax schedules, the tax receipts had fallen off to an alarming degree. The result was that counties (and municipalities) and states were failing to balance their budgets or else were unable to carry out the ordinary and orderly functions and obligations of state and local government. Schools were being closed or curtailed; teachers were unpaid; roads lacked repairs; the borrowing of money for permanent improvements had

become impossible. With the Federal Government, despite additional new forms of taxes in those days, receipts of revenue in 1932 had been cut in half.

The value of those tangible private assets on which taxes were (levied) based had fallen so low that even if the income had been there to pay taxes with, the sums received would have put all forms of government increasingly in the red. And even when some remnant of value remained on which to levy a tax, the taxpayer did not have the wherewithal to make the payment and was beginning to lose the very property which was taxed.

That is why I go back to the original thesis that any common-sense, logical governmental policy had to begin with the building up of farm and other property values, and crop values, and the increase of workers' wages if that now historic corner was ever to be turned. (Laughter, applause)

History records that only a few years ago farmers were not making both ends meet; workers in factories were not making both ends meet; the small business man was not making both ends meet and the corporation was not making both ends meet. As a logical result, local governments were not making both ends meet and neither were state governments and neither was the National Government.

Incidentally, as another result in those days, the individual who had to borrow, the corporation which had to borrow and the government which had to borrow -- all of them



were compelled to pay unconscionable and ruinous interest (charges) rates.

History will also record that by the year 1936 a very much larger number of individuals are back in the black, so are most of our small business men, so are most of our corporations and so are almost all of our municipal and county and state governments. (Applause)

History will also record that individuals and corporations and governments are paying today a far more reasonable rate of interest than at any previous time in the history of the American Republic.

In the process of attaining these successful ends, my friends, individual liberties have not been removed, and I believe that the Governor of North Carolina and almost every other Governor in every one of these 48 States will agree also that the inherent rights of the sovereign states have not been invaded. It was obvious, of course, because of the economic unity of the entire (country) Nation in these modern days that no group of individuals and no individual states acting all alone could, by themselves, take the action necessary to restore the purchasing power of the (Nation) United States as a whole. Only the Federal Government could (accomplish that) ask and receive the cooperation of all the States in heading up a nation-wide plan.

And so I speak to you today as common-sense American men and women. You will agree that from the material aspect,



based on the sound concept of restoring purchasing power  
and prosperity to the great mass of our citizens, this  
Nation's consuming power has been and is being rapidly  
restored. I trust, therefore, that you will (likewise)  
agree to the other proposition that better conditions on  
the farms, better conditions in the factories, (and) better  
conditions in the homes of America are leading us to (the)  
that beautiful spiritual figure of the old psalmist --  
green pastures and still waters. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA  
September 10, 1936, 8:12 P.M.

(There were about seven thousand people in the audience. Congressman Doughton introduced the President.)

My friends: I have had a wonderful two days in the old North State and it makes me want to come back and spend not days, but weeks.

Incidentally I am getting a pretty good education, for it was not until about five minutes ago that I learned from my old friend, Bob Doughton, that this was where Andrew Jackson first started in to practice law.

I have learned not only a lot from what I have seen today but I want to tell you from my heart that one of the people at whose feet I have sat for many years is that splendid American statesman, your Congressman, Bob Doughton. (Applause)

I am not speaking politically, but I do think you ought to know that in these difficult years in Washington it has been his sound common sense, his old-fashioned modesty and his keen perception of the

needs of the country that have been of tremendous value to me in working out problems of government with the Congress of the United States. (Applause)

This has been a real holiday for me because I have learned a lot more about the wonderful scenery and also about the great future that lies before the State of North Carolina. I told them a little further west this morning that there are going to be so many people coming into North Carolina from all the other forty-seven states that you good people will have to hustle to take care of them. (Applause)

As some of you know, I go through here a good many times, back and forth, on my way to and from Warm Springs in Georgia. I have never had a chance yet to do more than make an appearance on the back platform of the train and some day I want to come back and stay longer and meet you all face to face.

Many thanks and good night. (Applause)

INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA  
September 10, 1936, 9:20 P.M.

(Congressman Lambeth and Umstead were on the platform with the President. There were about six thousand people in the audience.)

My friends, I have not been here in High Point, except to come through on the train on many occasions, since the old days when I was in the Navy Department and I came down here for four or five days of quail hunting. I must frankly confess to you that most of the quail I shot up are still flying around this country.

I was also saying to Congressman Umstead that I am awfully glad to see on this trip through North Carolina how very much better the general run of conditions seems to be than they have been in prior years. (Applause)

And I have thrilled all day with the wonderful welcome, not only when the sun shone but also in the middle of the downpour, that I have had all over the state.



I was tremendously interested in the great national park development in the Smokies. I did not know that section of the state at all and I am convinced that you have here within the boundaries of the Old North State the kind of scenery and kind of attractions that are going to bring thousands and thousands of citizens from every state to visit you in the years to come.

Some day I hope I will be able to come through here and spend a lot of time with you.

Good bye and good luck. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA  
September 10, 1936, 9:45 P.M.

(Congressman Umstead and Lambeth were on the platform with the President. There were about twelve thousand people in the audience.)

I am sorry we have not got a loud speaker but I will do as well as I can for a minute. (Applause)

I was saying to Congressman Umstead that the number of people here tonight might make us almost think this was an election year. (Laughter, applause)

But I did not come down here on a political trip; I came down to get acquainted with the State of North Carolina. I have had a wonderful two days and I am coming back.

(The train moved out and the President waved "Good bye".)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE THIRD WORLD POWER CONFERENCE  
CONSTITUTION HALL, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Friday, September 11, 1936, 3:00 P.M.

Ladies and gentlemen of the World Power  
Conference:

I desire to add my personal greeting to the official greeting which it has been the pleasure of the Government of the United States of America to extend to you. The United States considers it an honor and a privilege to be the host of the Third World Power Conference and of the Second Congress of the International Commission on Large Dams.

The World Power Conference and its associated International Commission are very notable institutions.

It is one of the achievements of our generation that business men, engineers, lawyers, social workers and other people of affairs, should meet in international assemblies not merely for promotion of the abstract sciences and techniques in which they may respectively be (interested) engaged, but for exploration of the application of these to national welfare and betterment of the conditions of human life.

There are very special reasons why we in the United States prize the opportunity to provide the forum for discussion of the problems which are being presented to your Conference.

We are relatively a young nation, facing now the problems of matured national life. Many among you represent nations of far longer experience.

We have a strong conviction that any success we may have in organizing the household of this nation now come of age, will depend in large measure on the degree to which and the manner in which we make available the natural energies which have been given us in great abundance. We shall therefore study the records of your proceedings with painstaking care.

For a century, for longer than that, population in the United States has increased, both naturally and by immigration, at an exceptional rate; but recently there has set in a decline in the rate of increase. Experts in vital statistics now calculate that we shall have reached a point of stationery population within approximately the next twenty-five years.



For two centuries the dramatic aspect of national growth was territorial expansion - successive waves of human beings from the Atlantic to the Allegheny Mountains, to the Mississippi Valley, to the prairies, to the Rocky Mountains and at last to the Pacific Coast. The addition of improved lands has come to a stop; in fact, in many parts we have overdone it and must restore some of them to more natural conditions.

With these have appeared other evidences of maturity. For a period following the establishment of the Union about 85 percent of our people lived on farms; today, however, nearly 75 percent live in cities and villages. During our earlier years the proportion of young people in the population increased much more rapidly than the proportion of old people. Today for various reasons, the proportion of old is increasing more rapidly than the proportion of young people.

With such changes have come also changes in social habits and in points of view.

Under conditions of maturity (of a nation) there is, justifiably, an increasing concern on the part

of nearly every citizen, concern for his economic security. In the earlier days of our nation's youth there was no such dominating concern. As a people we could then be happy-go-lucky - a characteristic of youth.

National (maturity) security requires that we have new points of view, and that we do some things at least in different ways.

This matter of economic security, I take it, is not to be achieved (alone) by aiming for restriction of national income - real national income - but by aiming for more abundant and more widely distributed national income. A satisfying standard of living and security, for a national household of nearly 130 million people, is to be realized only by high productivity, broadly and equitably distributed, and wisely proportioned with respect to its drain on national natural resources and to the variety of human wants that it is destined to satisfy.

It is for such reasons that your deliberations are of significance to (us) me, and will be followed with minute attention. Your scientific and engineering

genius is destroying one world - the world of relative scarcity - but has it yet undertaken to create the new world of abundance which is potential in your command over natural energies? Is creation of greater abundance dependent on further scientific and engineering achievements so much as on suitably organizing and utilizing the engineering already incorporated into your technique?

These two questions, more simply stated, resolve themselves into this: Are you and I paying enough attention to "human engineering?" (Applause)

Granted, there are many aspects of the problem. For example, it is possible to conceive -- for us to conceive at least -- that the conversion and application of energy, in the coming generation, will be so directed that half of the population can provide the basic machine-made products necessary for the welfare of the whole of the population. We can conceive that this would mean that the people between 20 and 50 years of age (will) may be able to produce the basic commodities for themselves and also for all others below and above those ages.

If that condition should arise, it is the duty of you who would be so greatly responsible for it to think what would be the effect on our leisure, our culture and our way of life. May I respectfully (I would) suggest that the answer should not be left (solely) wholly in the hands of bankers, government officials or demagogues. (Applause)

In anticipation of all manner of possibilities and simultaneously with the study of their far-reaching results, we can and must take every preparatory step now within our power.

Fundamental among these is conservation of resources; their evaluation in terms of the services they may render, including the conditions under which these may be rendered, and their utilization in the light of such evaluation. Although it is a principle of physics that energy cannot be destroyed, it has been revealed by experience that man can destroy those particular forms of energy in which energy is usable by him. In such an evaluation the physical and mental energies of human beings must be included with coal, petroleum, gas, electricity and many other forms.



To make such an evaluation, a higher form of accounting than any yet developed by commerce and industry appears to be essential. It must be a form of accounting that takes social values, now left to mere assumption, into its calculations. (and measures them.) If a nation were to establish in its social balance sheet a capital account for its energy assets, and were to charge against that account the water that it permits to go unused, as well as the coal and the oil that are used; or if the petroleum industry were charged with the gas that it permits to go to waste - a quantity by the way that is enormous in (the) these United States; then perhaps all citizens would perceive that public policy and private conduct in respect of our natural resources should be quite different from what they now are. (Applause)

It seems to me, as a layman, that the outstanding gift of modern science and engineering to society is greater knowledge of the characteristics of electric energy, together with a very substantial degree of command over it. Its flexibility is what makes (it) electric energy impressive; its transportability; its

divisibility. The invention and adaptation to use of the steam engine was a great event in human history. It caused an industrial revolution; in a very large sense it remade the world. It created new social-industrial problems many of which are still far from solution. It is not irrational to believe that in our command over electric energy a corresponding industrial and social revolution is potential; that it may already be under way without our perceiving it.

One of the social changes brought on by the invention and use of the steam engine was the concentration of workers of human beings into large factories and of people into large cities. We have not known what to do about it. Workers had to go to the steam engine, whose energy could not be divided into parts and sent out to them.

Now we have electric energy which can be and often is produced in places away from where fabrication of usable goods is carried on. But by habit we continue to carry this flexible energy in great blocks into the same great factories, and continue to carry on our production there. Sheer inertia has caused us to neglect

formulating a public policy that would promote opportunity for people to take advantage of the flexibility of electric energy; a policy that would send it out wherever and whenever wanted at the lowest possible cost. We are continuing the forms of over-centralization of industry caused by the characteristics of the steam engine, long after we have had technically available a form of energy which should promote decentralization of industry. What is economically sound is to be determined by social accounting more than by our present methods.

I had occasion recently to visit the Great Plains area of the United States where the greatest drought in history has thrown an oppressive burden upon the people of those states. In planning for the better use of those millions of acres, power is a factor of vital importance - power to be used primarily for the conserving of the water supply - power, the application of which is essential not only to the cities but to the farms and ranches of that whole area.

I speak of power in its many forms. It may be true, as I understand some of the authorities among you

prophecy, that the world's oil reserves, because of their limited supply, some day may have to be apportioned to specific uses. It may be true that new applications of alcohol, processed from the products of the soil, may increase the usefulness of the internal combustion engine; but in any event it seems most probable that a greater use of electrical energy is absolutely essential in every sector, rural as well as urban, in the United States, and indeed, in the whole world.

A sound and courageous public policy will lead towards its consummation. (Prolonged applause)

One who considers the matter with forthright vision, anyone of us, cannot convince himself that public policy for promotion of availability of electric energy can really harm the electric industry that exists today. It would give opportunity for that industry to add to achievements already great. The more integrated its sources of energy, the less it would require of excess capacity and the lower would be its costs. Yes, the broader the base of consumers of a product that is now classed as a necessity, the lower would be its costs



and the greater its stability. A great many years ago Dr. Steinmetz observed that electricity is expensive because it is not widely used, and at the same time it is not widely used because it is expensive. Notwithstanding reductions in rates and increase of consumption since his day - which, by the way, have demonstrated the truth of his words - (that) his observation still holds true. There is a vicious circle which (must be broken, and) we must continue to break and a wise public policy will help to break it. (Applause)

I still hold to the belief of two years ago, when I spoke as follows:

"We are going to see, I believe, with our own eyes electricity and power made so cheap that they will become a standard article of use, not only for agriculture and manufacturing, but also for every home within reach of an electric light line.

"The experience of those sections of the world that have cheap power proves very conclusively that the cheaper the power the more of it is used."

These words were spoken at Grand Coulee. The Government of the United States has promoted the construction of several great reservoirs, which (you will) I trust that you will explore and inspect on your grand

tour, primarily for navigation or reclamation, but with incidental values for flood control and the regulation of stream flow. Among other incidentals (values) is the generation of electric power. This may prove to be the force that breaks the vicious circle to which I have referred. If these are not sufficient, the influence of additional meritorious projects awaiting development can be added. (Applause)

Two great dams of the Tennessee Valley Authority have been completed and are making their contribution to the public weal. Grand Coulee is far enough along to enlist your interest, as also is Bonneville of the Columbia River. At Boulder Dam on the mighty Colorado the gates were closed months ago; a great lake has come into being behind the dam; generating equipment has been installed in the power plant; and at this moment the powerful turbines are awaiting the relatively tiny impulse of electric current which will flow from the touch of my hand on the button which you see (before) beside me on the desk, to stir (them to) machinery into life, (and creative activity.) to stir it into creative activity, to generate power. (Applause)

Boulder Dam; in the name of the people of the United States, to whom you, Boulder Dam, are a symbol of greater things in the future; and in the honored presence of guests from many nations; I call you to life!

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE MOBILIZATION FOR HUMAN NEEDS  
DELIVERED FROM THE SOUTH PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE

September 16, 1936, 10.00 A.M.

Chairman Swope, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am glad once more -- what is it, the third time, Mr. Swope, or the fourth time -- to (Once more I) greet the representatives of (our) this great annual Mobilization for Human Needs.

I think we are all heartened by clear evidences of returning prosperity. You are here in spite of that fact and because of that fact. Returning prosperity means that you have a right to expect greater assistance for (your) the splendid work that you are doing in every community. Returning prosperity means, however, that a vast amount of important work in every field, work which (all of us) we all had to defer during the depression years, that work can and must be taken up anew.

As I told you in former years, when human distress reaches the point that government assistance is absolutely necessary, government up to the limit of its local, its state and its Federal resources must and does act. Happily, private organizations are now in a better position to accomplish greater things than for many years past. This increase in



prosperity heightens the obligation of every individual to aid in the relief of distress in his or her own community.

So, through you I appeal to every man, woman and child in the United States for a revival throughout the length and breadth of the land of the spirit of charity. But that word "revival" is not the right word -- because (for) in the difficult years which have passed that spirit of charity showed itself unselfishly and generously. Increase of the spirit of charity would be a better way of putting it -- for I am very proud of the support of the country's welfare services of all kinds (in) during the past seven years.

I resent and you resent, I am (sure) very certain, those supercilious and uncharitable sneers which from a small element among us have been directed against those in need and against those who (were) have been honestly seeking to help those in need.

The cooperation (given by) that the Federal Government has undertaken in social welfare activities seems to me to extend(s) rather than contract(s) the responsibility of the private activities for local relief.

Since the low point of the depression, great and substantial progress has been made. The national income, for example, will soon be double what it was (then) at the low point. Nearly six million more men and women are now at work in private industry. Three million others are engaged

in useful work provided or assisted by various forms of Government. Factory payrolls for the first quarter of (this) the year were more than \$70,000,000 greater (each) per week, greater than they were in the first quarter of 1933. Systematic and, I think, successful efforts to raise the buying power of wage earners and farmers have increased the business of merchants and brought orders to manufacturers. Confidence has returned to the great mass of our people; confidence on the part of all except a small minority who seek to profit from the preaching of fear.

Personal and family insecurity -- that difficult problem of past years -- (your Government has) the Federal Government and the State Government have undertaken at least to dissipate in part by the enactment of the Social Security Act providing for cooperative Federal and State public welfare, public assistance, unemployment compensation and what I think is most important of all, old age benefits.

To the extent that local and State and Federal Governments help(s) in these fields, to that extent private welfare activities are freed from these appropriately and public responsibilities and, therefore, are enabled more effectively and extensively to do those things which private activities are best fitted to carry (out) on.

Efforts of private agencies to encourage private re-employment of those on the relief rolls; efforts of private

agencies to continue and extend medical care of all kinds; efforts of private agencies to minister to the hundreds of thousands of cases which present special problems; efforts of private agencies to build up recreational opportunities -- all of these and (many) a dozen more are tasks that are more fitted to private than to Government administration.

The generosity of our (American) people has been and is a fine tradition -- we have never failed to heed the call of distress. I have confidence that the appeal about to be launched for this Fifth Mobilization for Human Needs will strike a responsive chord throughout the country. I know that the men and women of the nation will accept their local responsibilities even more readily than they have ever done before. And so I say to you may you have all the success that you deserve. (Applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
DELIVERED AT THE HARVARD TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION  
SEPTEMBER 18, 1936

President Conant, distinguished guests, my fellow alumni:

I am here today in a joint and several capacity. First, as the President of the United States. Second, as Chairman of the United States Harvard Tercentenary Commission, which is composed of five members of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, a representative of the United States Army and one of the Navy, and two representatives of the Universities of the United States, the distinguished Presidents of the (Universities) University of California and the University of North Carolina. Finally, I am here as a son of Harvard who gladly returns to this spot where men have sought truth for three hundred years.

(The) Our roots (of Harvard) are deep in the past. And it is pleasant to remember today that this meeting is being held in pursuance of an adjournment expressly taken one hundred years ago on motion of Josiah Quincy.

At that time many of the Alumni of Harvard were sorely troubled concerning the state of the Nation. Andrew Jackson was President. (Applause) On the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, Alumni again



were sorely troubled. Grover Cleveland was President.  
(Applause) Now, on the three hundredth anniversary, I  
am President. (Laughter, applause)

To go back a little further, in the words of Euripides:

"There be many shapes of mystery.  
And many things God makes to be,  
Past hope or fear.  
And the end men looked for cometh not,  
And a path is there where no man sought.  
So hath it fallen here."

(Applause)

And in spite of fears Harvard and the Nation of which  
it is a part have marched steadily to new and successful  
achievements, changing their formations and their strategy  
to meet new conditions; but marching always under the old  
banner of freedom.

In the olden days of New England, it was Increase Mather  
who told the students of Harvard that they were "pledged to  
the word of no particular master", that they should "above  
all find a friend in truth."

That became the creed of Harvard. Behind the tumult  
and the shouting it is still the creed of Harvard.

In this day of modern witch-burning, (laughter) when  
freedom of thought has been exiled from many lands which were  
once its home, it is the part of Harvard and America to stand  
for the freedom of the human mind and to carry the torch of  
truth.

For centuries, the grand old saying, "The truth is great and will prevail," (For centuries that grand old saying) has been a rock of support for persecuted men.

But it depends on men's tolerance, self-restraint, and devotion to freedom, not only for themselves but also for others, whether the truth will prevail through free research, free discussion and the free intercourse of civilized men, or will prevail only after suppression and suffering -- when none cares whether it prevails or not.

Love of liberty and freedom of thought is a most admirable attribute of Harvard. But it is not an exclusive possession of Harvard nor of any other University in America or anywhere else. (Applause) Love of liberty and freedom of thought are as profound in the homes, on the farms and in the factories of this country as in any University. Liberty is the air that we Americans breathe. Our Government is based on the belief that a people can be both strong and free, that civilized men need no restraint but that imposed by themselves against abuse of freedom. Nevertheless, it is the peculiar task of Harvard and of every other University and College in this country to foster and maintain not only freedom within its own walls but also tolerance, self-restraint, fair-dealing and devotion to the truth throughout America.

Many students who have come to Harvard in the past have left it with inquiring and open minds, ready to render service to the Nation. They have been given much and from them much

has been expected. They have rendered great service.

It is, I am confident, of the inner essence of Harvard that its sons have fully participated in each great drama of our Nation's history. They have met the challenge of the event; they have seen in the challenge opportunity to fulfill the end the University exists to serve. As the Chief Executive of the Nation I bring to you the solicitation of our people. In the name of the American Nation I venture to ask you to cherish its traditions and to fulfill its highest opportunities.

(The Nation needs from Harvard today) We need in the days to come as we needed in the past from Harvard men like Charles William Eliot, William James, and Mr. Justice Holmes, who made their minds swords in the service of American freedom.

They served America with courage, wisdom and human understanding. They were without hatred, malice or selfishness. They were civilized gentlemen.

The past of Harvard has been deeply distinguished. This University will never fail to produce its due proportion of those judged successful by the common standard of success. Of such the world has need. But to produce that type is not, (I am sure,) the ultimate justification that you would make for Harvard. Rather do we here search for the atmosphere in which men are produced who have either the rare quality of vision or the ability to appreciate the significance of vision when it appears. Where there is vision, there is

tolerance; and where there is tolerance, there is peace. And I beg you to think of tolerance and peace not as indifferent and neutral virtues but as active and positive principles.

I am not, you will observe, conceiving of the University as a mere spectator of the great national and international drama in which all of us, despite ourselves, are involved. Here are to be trained not lawyers and doctors merely, not teachers and business men and scientists merely; here is to be trained in the fullest sense - man.

Harvard should train men to be citizens in (that) a high Athenian sense which compels a man to live his life unceasingly aware that its civic significance is its most abiding, and that the rich individual diversity of the truly civilized state is born only of the wisdom to choose ways to achieve (which) ways that do not hurt one's neighbors.

I am asking the sons of Harvard to dedicate themselves not only to the perpetuation, but also to the enlargement of that spirit. To pay ardent reverence to the past but to recognize no less the direction of the future; to understand philosophies we do not accept and hopes we find it difficult to share; to account the service of mankind the highest ambition a man can follow, and to know that there is no calling so humble that it cannot be instinct with that ambition; never to be indifferent to what may affect our neighbors; always as Coleridge said, to put truth in the first place and



not in the second; these I would affirm are the qualities by which the "real" is distinguished from the "nominal" scholar.

It is only when we have attained this philosophy that we can "above all find a friend in truth." When America is dedicated to that end by the common will of all her citizens, then America can accomplish her highest ideals. To the measure that Harvard participates in that dedication, Harvard will be justified of her effort, her purpose, and her success in the fourth century of her life. (Prolonged applause)

INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE  
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

September 29, 1936, 4.35 P.M.

Chancellor Graham, my first duty is to report to you that the cornerstone is well and truly laid. (Applause)

I have a great satisfaction. I have laid many cornerstones and, so far as I know, none of the buildings have tumbled down yet. (Applause)

I am renewing an old association in coming back to Syracuse and Syracuse University. And, incidentally, I am very proud of being an honorary alumnus of the University. (Applause)

I have had many associations with the University long before I became Governor. As a grower of trees, I was very familiar with and received the cooperation of the State College of Forestry. (Applause)

I have been here to the Medical Center before, at the time of the opening, I think it was, of the Psychopathic Hospital. I am tremendously interested in the splendid work that is being carried on at this great Medical Center, not only here but outside of the limits of the University and the institutions which form it. Also, I am somewhat familiar

with the other problems of the City of Syracuse, such as how to make the State Fair pay (laughter) and how to get rid of the tracks in the middle of the city. (Laughter, applause) At last that dream has come true and when I came in a few minutes ago to the new station, I said to myself, "I will never be bothered by Mayor Marvin again." (Applause)

All of these projects, those which have been carried out solely by private enterprise and those which have been carried out by city enterprise, those that have been carried out by State or Federal enterprise and those, incidentally, that have been carried out through a combination of all of these forces, they have done much, especially in these last few years, to solve some of our Nation-wide problems.

I am very glad that the Secretary of the Interior has spoken to you about the objective of the work that we have helped in doing, about the number of men and, incidentally, women, who have been given work through the erection of these buildings, of the tremendous stimulus to education which has been made possible through keeping up, patching and erecting much needed buildings, school buildings, medical buildings, throughout all of the more than 3,000 counties of the United States.

We think of the hundreds of men who work and who are working on these buildings here. Think also of the hundreds of men who have worked and are working in other places,

creating the materials, getting them out of the mines and quarries and the factories in order to make buildings of this type possible.

And then there is another phase, I believe we should remember. You and I know that in these days of stress, many of the municipalities, many of the institutions of learning throughout the country, have found it difficult to make both ends meet. In that crisis, in order to keep up the work of municipalities and of private institutions, the Federal government has been able to give the kind of assistance which has prevented, in many cases, the imposition of taxes which otherwise would have become unnecessarily high. The State has also helped during all of these years and the result is that without Federal and State help we can well assume that the home owner and the small business man would have been far more greatly swamped with local taxes than he actually has been.

I am particularly happy to take part in the dedication of this medical building. As I remember it, this Medical College is a direct descendant of old Genessee College or, as we used to call it in the olden days, Genessee. And I remember, too, that it was Genessee College which gave the first Doctor's Degree in America to a woman, Doctor Elizabeth Blackwell. May that fine tradition be preserved in the days to come.

The country needs a large number of well-trained doctors



and nurses and, in the field of education, we need a large number of well-trained teachers. We have not reached the limit. We all know the reasons that are usually given for the need of turning out trained persons -- persons trained in social sciences. But there is another reason that is worth suggesting: During a period like this, in which machinery reduces the use of human labor in the production of things, Society needs to extend the use of human labor both mentally and physically, the kind of labor that doctors and teachers furnish as a splendid example. The country needs to extend that kind of labor in providing better care and better education for all of our people in every community because we have been so late in taking up the slack that other forms of modern invention have created for us. There is a big field there. Medical care in the United States is not adequate. There are thousands of communities throughout the length and breadth of the land which need more doctors, more night nurses, better doctors and better nurses, just in the same way that there are thousands of communities throughout the land that need better trained and better equipped teachers.

That is why I say that these medical centers, of which Syracuse Medical College is furnishing such a fine example, need the interest and the support of every citizen.

I am very certain that the University here and the citizens of the City of Syracuse and the citizens of the State of New York are proud of the work that is being carried

on here. I congratulate you not only on what you have done in the past but, with the added assurance of the facilities which this building will provide, I congratulate you on the usefulness to humanity which you will afford to future generations of America. (Prolonged applause)

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST FESTIVAL  
ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA  
October 1, 1936, 12 o'clock Noon

The setting in which we are gathered today for this Forest Festival turns our thoughts toward conservation.

This wonderland of natural beauty is at one and the same time a challenge and a justification. It demonstrates what can be done in the way of conservation of our resources. It shows us how prodigal nature is in her gifts while at the same time it emphasizes the necessity for men to supplement nature's work in order that the rich gifts which are ours may be brought to their fullest usefulness in the service of all mankind.

The State of West Virginia is rightly proud of its glorious natural scenery, but the State also shows to us what happens when man flies in the face of nature. Today I have seen many square miles of splendid mountains which have been denuded of timber. I have seen yellow streams carrying eroded silt and soil from the steep slopes.

In this State, as in many others, we are proud of the growing consciousness of the people themselves that man's errors in the past must be corrected by man in the future. In this worthwhile effort the State and the Federal Government are working hand in hand.

Here and hereabouts you see what can be done through the National Forest Service in cooperation with the work of the State Conservation Preserves; you have an opportunity to (observe) see at first hand the practical contribution (to enlightened conservation) that is being made by our CCC camps and all of the other agencies whose activities are directed to the preservation of our matchless resources here at the gateway to the Monongahela National Forest.

No part of our conservation work is more important than the protection of our wild life. It is a work into which we can all enter heart and soul, because there is no political partisanship in an activity whose object is to preserve and restore the life of our great-out-of-doors.

I am sure that those in this audience who are



devotees of outdoor life, whether fishermen, hunters, naturalists, campers or hikers, will rejoice to know what has been done during the last three and one-half years to protect and perpetuate our wild life. In the past it had been shamefully neglected and exploited. One of the earliest concerns of (this) my Administration (upon) on assuming office was to provide a national wild life restoration program and a policy that would make certain that the conservation of our wild animals, birds and fishes would thereafter take rank with the conservation of the other great renewable resources of the Nation. Plans to accomplish this had been available for years but, I am sorry to say, they had been in great part ignored.

We evolved a (national) wild life conservation program which proposed, largely in conjunction with giving work to the unemployed to provide abundantly for the needs of wild life by purchase and retirement of agricultural lands that were submarginal in character, by the purchase of other suitable lands, and by making generous allocations of public lands, all to be set aside as sanctuaries.

Allotments totalling (\$14,700,000) nearly fifteen million dollars have been made from current emergency funds to support (the wild life) this great program -- an amount greater than all the total of all funds that have previously been appropriated for that specific purpose in all our American history. In addition, I approved an Act of Congress continuing an appropriation of \$6,000,000 of emergency funds for (identical) the same kind of purposes, making altogether (\$20,700,000) nearly twenty-one million dollars for the conservation of water fowl, birds and other valuable forms of American wild life.

We outlined (and enacted) in these days, three years ago, a legislative program to give effect to our policy and it has been carried into effect.

- (1) The Duck Stamp Bill, which has raised about \$700,000 a year for the protection of migratory birds.
- (2) The Coordination Bill, requiring active cooperation of each department of the Administration and Cabinet officers in the enforcement of game laws.
- (3) The Robinson Bill, creating game sanctuaries on all public properties - a big step forward.

And besides (this) that we went further afield,

we completed the Migratory Bird Treaty with Mexico, a treaty which had hung fire and gotten nowhere for nearly twenty years. (This) That treaty supplements a similar treaty with our neighbor, Canada, which gives protection to birds on their (on the) southern flight. By the terms of the treaty with Mexico, protection is given migratory birds on the northern flight.

I cite these facts because critics of this Administration have lately been engaged in expressing dissatisfaction with the progress of wild life restoration by the Federal Government during the past three years. Apparently, while they want us to save money, they don't think we spent enough money. And yet, in pursuance of (this) our program, the Nation has (in that time,) acquired in these past three years and set aside some 4,800,000 acres of land and dedicated it to the restoration and perpetuation of valuable wild life. Many of (these) the refuges have been located on the principal resting and breeding grounds of (the) wild fowl of all kinds; others are placed along the main migratory flight lanes, while still others afford rest and food and safety to the birds in their winter quarters.



Out in the western country great ranges have been established to perpetuate the big game species -- (the) elk, antelope, mountain sheep and (the) deer. Of course, before the white man came to what is the State of West Virginia, we had here in the East great numbers of animals which are today becoming more and more rare. All these sanctuaries afford shelter and security to hosts of song and insectivorous birds and to a great variety of other wild creatures. The total area of Federal wild life sanctuaries that had been acquired in all previous years before 1933 (was approximately) amounted to only 1,900,000 acres. (in the United States.) (Thus,) And so since (June 30, 1934) the beginning of 1934 more than two and one-half times as much wild life sanctuary area has been acquired or is now being acquired than in all the preceding years in the history of our Government. (This) The work is (now) going on and I believe that for the next four years it (will) is going to be continued with the same vigor. (and singleness of purpose.) (Applause)

It is pertinent to remind you here that seven



million of our citizens take out fishing licenses each year and that six million more take out annual hunting licenses, a total of thirteen million - a veritable army to uphold the banner of conservation.

You know, this touches into the lives and the homes of an enormous number of Americans. Just think of it, seven millions of our citizens took out fishing licenses last year. Six millions took out annual hunting licenses. It is an army of thirteen million upholding the banner of conservation.

Drainage and drought and overshooting having greatly decreased the numbers of our waterfowl and other types of our wild life. (I have) For three consecutive years at the cost of much bitter criticism, I have approved regulations drastically reducing the open shooting seasons and the bag limits and prohibiting the use of certain devices known to be unduly destructive. But as a consequence (I am) we are informed that there is evidence that these species have shown some increase in numbers, and it is believed that through our action they may now survive (these) the disasters and the killings of former years.